

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1917
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 30

PRICE TWO CENTS

GEN. CARRANZA GIVES IDEAS ON GOVERNMENT

Tells Constituent Assembly He
Is Opposed to Parliamentary
Form, and Would Let Power
Rest in Hands of President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"To be free, it is not enough to wish it, but it is also necessary to know how to be so." This is from General Carranza's message to the Constituent Assembly at Queretaro, in which he recommended important constitutional reforms and gave a keen analysis of Mexico's political troubles. His recommendations may be summarized as separation of the three governmental functions—executive, legislative and judicial—general suffrage; against parliamentary form of government; popular election of the President; abolition of the old rule of presidential succession through vice-presidents, which has created officials without official duties, and only the continuance of the President in office standing in the way of their succession to the place; extension of education and numerous other measures to guarantee individual rights, order and the stability of government.

"Tocqueville observed in the study of the history of the peoples of America, of Spanish origin," said the de facto chief in his analysis of Mexico's difficulties, "that these peoples go toward anarchy when they get tired of obeying, and toward a dictatorship when they get tired of disobeying." The South and Central American peoples, while they were dependencies of Spain, had been governed by an iron hand—there was no other will than that of the Viceroy. There existed no rights for vassals. The people have required, and still need, strong governments capable of keeping in order undisciplined people, ready at any moment, and on the most futile pretext, to burst forth into commission of all sorts of misbehavior. But unfortunately, these people have fallen into confusion and a strong government has been taken to mean a despotic government—a sad mistake, which has fomented ambition among the upper classes, who have sought to get control of public affairs. In general, there has always existed the belief that order cannot be preserved without overstepping the law, and this, and nothing else, is the cause of the fatal law of which Tocqueville speaks, because a dictatorship will never produce order.

"Let the people be taught that it is impossible that they enjoy their liberty if they do not know how to make use of it, or what is the same, that liberty has as one condition—order—and that without this order liberty is impossible. Let the government of the

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The general position in the European war theaters remains unchanged. In Rumania, the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen continue to drive back the Russo-Rumanian, who, in Rumania proper, now occupy a line running north of Rimnik-Sarat between that town and Fokshani, some 30 miles to the northeast. The Danube army has, moreover, according to Berlin, driven the Russians to the Braila bridgehead; whilst in the Dobruja, Berlin claims the capture of 1000 men and a number of guns.

The usual vigorous artillery actions and patrol engagements are reported from other fronts, but, as for some time past, no movement of any importance outside of Rumania.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The War Office announcement issued yesterday follows:
Rumanian theater—Front of Archduke Joseph: German Rifles in the Carpathian forest succeeded in blowing up a hostile blockhouse with the explosion. Between the Uzel and Putna rivers German and Austro-Hungarian divisions took by storm several strong positions and repulsed violent Russian and Rumanian counter-thrusts. Herestrau and Ungereit, in the Putna valley, were captured.
Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the northern part of Great Wall the Russians were defeated once more. The Ninth army pushed back the enemy troops into positions half way between Rimnik Sarat and Fokshani. The Danube army drove the enemy forces to the bridgehead of Braila.

In Dobruja the successes of the German and Bulgarian troops were increased considerably. A Russian bridgehead position east of Matchin was taken yesterday, and 1000 men, four cannon and eight machine guns were captured. In the district at the mouth of the Danube the Bulgarian River Guard annihilated about 50 Russians who had crossed St. George's branch in canoes.

Russo-Galician front: South of Hlga and near Smorgon strong Russian raiding detachments were repulsed. On the north bank of the

(Continued on page seven, column one)

ANOTHER NOTE FROM ENTENTE GROUP TO GREECE

Various Demands Submitted for
Guarantees and Reparation—
Blockade to Continue

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PIRAEUS, Greece (Tuesday)—A note has been presented to the Greek Government by the French, British and Russian ministers representing the protecting powers. The note expresses satisfaction at the Greek reply to the communication of Dec. 1, and makes various demands for guarantees and reparation.

It again demands the removal of Greek troops to the Peloponnese, except the necessary policing forces, also of armament, munitions, machine guns and artillery, exceeding those corresponding to this policing force. It again demands also the prohibition of all reservists' meetings north of the Isthmus of Corinth and the prohibition of arms carrying by civilians and the restoration of various Allied controls.

Under the heading of reparation, the note demands the immediate release and indemnification of Venizelist prisoners, the removal of the general commanding the First Army Corps and formal apologies by the Greek Government to the ministers of the Allies; the British, French, Italian and Russian flags to be also formally saluted in the public square in Athens in the presence of the War Minister and assembled garrison.

The Greek Government is informed that military necessities may lead the Entente shortly to land troops at Itea, on the Gulf of Corinth, and take them to Salonika by the Larissa railway. The protecting powers reserve full liberty of action in the event of an unsatisfactory attitude by King Constantine, pledging themselves on the other hand not to permit the National defense forces to cross the neutral zone.

Finally, they announce the continuance of the blockade until satisfaction had been accorded. The Italian Minister has handed a note to the Greek Government intimating solidarity with the Allies.

Official Changes at Salonika

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SALONIKA, Greece (Tuesday)—General Zimbrakakis, War Minister in the Greek Provisional Government, is to command the new army corps. General Komnenos Miliotis, a distinguished Greek officer, succeeds him. M. Caelmann, formerly counselor of the Greek Legation in Paris, will represent the National Government at Petrograd.

Lord Granville for Salonika

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Lord Granville, counselor of the British Embassy in Paris, has been appointed British representative to the Venizelist Provisional Government at Salonika with the title of Diplomatic Agent.

Appointment for M. Gennadius

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—M. Gennadius received official notification on Saturday of his appointment as diplomatic agent to Great Britain for the Venizelist Provisional Government, the highest grade in the Greek services being conferred on him.

MESSAGE TO GERMAN FORCES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—In an order to the Army and Navy, the Kaiser says "the hopes which our enemies put in 1916 have been foiled. The biggest naval battle of the war was our victory in the Skagerrak and the greatest undertakings of our submarines have secured to my navy glory and admiration forever. You are victorious in all theaters of war on land and sea."

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Cotton Mills in Strong Position.....	
Shoe and Leather Situation.....	
Charters Granted Declared.....	
Weather Report.....	
Editorials.....	Page 22
The Allies' Reply.....	
First Chief Carranza's Answer.....	
Lights Out in San Diego.....	
Mr. Pickwick's Birthday.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
European War.....	
Official War Reports.....	1
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 20
The Socializing Effect of Music.....	
The Use of Tiles in Decoration.....	
General News.....	
Blame Laid on Wilson Policy.....	1
Boston Loses Millions in Poll Taxes.....	1
British Press and Allies' Note.....	1
Bulgaria's Attitude on Peace.....	1
Entente Note to Greece.....	1
General Carranza's Ideas on Government.....	1
Union Urged of Neutral Powers.....	1
Britain and Drink Question.....	2
Guatemalan Intercoastal Canal.....	2
Jewry of United States United.....	2
State Control of Liquor Trade Urged.....	2
Montana Plans for "Dry" Regime.....	2
Norway Gains in Finance as Result.....	2
War.....	
Boston and Maine Seizure Case.....	3
Boston Mayorality Possibilities.....	3
President's Railroad Plan Opposed.....	4
Jewry of United States United.....	5
Edison Electric Illuminating Company.....	5
Senator Stone Charges State Department With Leaks.....	5
City Inaugural Exercises Music.....	5
Constitutional Convention.....	5
Hell Gate Bridge to Open Soon.....	6
Opposition to Leves in France.....	6
Press Views on Polish Debate.....	6
Toronto's Financial Problem.....	6
Education in South America.....	6

BLAME LAID ON POLICY PURSUED BY MR. WILSON

Washington Student of World
Affairs Terms Situation Perilous
in Which President Has
Placed United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The acute stage to which the international situation, as concerning the United States, has attained, not alone respecting the European nations, but also in Mexico, is emphasized in the strongest terms by a student of world affairs whose judgment on the subject has heretofore been found sound, and whose views were recently stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

In brief, this bureau's informant sums up the situation by characterizing it as perilous; yet, it is added, there is not the slightest possibility of the United States, of its own volition, engaging in hostilities with any nation so long as President Wilson remains Chief Executive of the country.

Mr. Wilson, it is declared, will not under any circumstances intervene in Mexico. Rather will he maintain his present policy, retaining the troops along the Rio Grande so long as border protection by United States forces appears essential, leaving the Mexicans to work out their own salvation. Admittedly, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said, the President is averse to positive action leading to the firm policy necessary to intervention. In other words, Mr. Wilson's attitude is interpreted as strictly antiwar.

Meanwhile, private advices received by this informant from Mexico, state that the position of General Carranza is greatly weakened by the continued successes of General Villa, who is said to be winning the confidence and support of the Mexicans, many of whom are in great need of food. The continued presence of the Pershing expedition in Mexico is said to have a negative influence on the power of First Chief Carranza, making his position less secure than otherwise might be the case.

This, it is pointed out, is due to the natural prejudice of the Mexicans, the masses of whom are an ignorant people, holding in no good graces what

FRENCH CRUISER GAULOIS TORPEDOED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French armored cruiser Gaulois was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea on Dec. 27 and sank in half an hour, according to an official announcement. Owing to the coolness of the crew and the arrival of patrol boats there were only four victims, two of whom were killed by the explosion.

The Gaulois was a battleship of the Charlemagne type with a displacement of 11,088 tons and a complement of 632 men. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns; ten 5.5-inch guns; eight 3.9-inch guns; 26 smaller light and machine guns and two submerged torpedo tubes. She was completed in 1899 and had a speed of 18 knots.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO FRANCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King has telegraphed the French President, expressing confidence in his victory and paying a tribute to the French nation.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Greek Educator Defends Allies.....	8
Minnesota Legislative Program.....	8
Immigration Changes Population.....	9
Chamber of Commerce in 1917.....	9
Charters Granted Declared.....	9
News of the Water Front.....	11
Steamship Sailings.....	11
The Real Estate Market.....	11
Australia Plans for School Reforms.....	16
Illustrations.....	
Agra Fort.....	3
Hell Gate Bridge, New York.....	6
San Diego Exposition.....	8
Silver Cabinet of Napoleon.....	20
Statuette of Napoleon.....	20
The Bull Inn, Rochester.....	21
Music.....	Page 11
"Andrea Chenier" in Boston.....	
"L'Elisir d'Amore" in New York.....	
Mme. Gaski and Eddy Brown in Re-cital.....	
Special Articles.....	
By Other Editors.....	9
People in the News.....	9
Sporting.....	Page 14
Athletic Champions for 1916.....	
National Baseball Commission Meets.....	
Oregon Defeats Pennsylvania at Football.....	
Theaters.....	Pages 10-11
American Drama Waymarks—"Saratoga".....	
Boston Openings: Graef's "Saratoga".....	
Boston Mayorality Possibilities.....	
President's Railroad Plan Opposed.....	
"The Odd Man Out".....	
Frances Starr on the Demand for Comedy.....	
London, German and New York Notes.....	
London Opening: "London Fried".....	
New York Openings: Elsie Ferguson in "Shirley Kaye"; "Der Siebente Tag".....	
Revolving Stage Used in Oakland, Cal......	
The Home Forum.....	Page 21
No Cause for Sorrow.....	
Fields and Hawthorne.....	

RUMANIAN CABINET IS RECONSTRUCTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
JASSY, Rumania—The Rumanian Cabinet has been reconstructed as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Bratianu.
Minister of War—M. Vintila.
Minister of Interior—M. Constantinescu.
Minister of Justice—M. Cantacuzene.
Minister of Public Works—M. Justiano.
Minister of Education—M. Duca.
Minister of Industry and Commerce—M. Greceanu.
Minister of Finance—M. Akonescu.
Minister of Agriculture and Domains—M. Mirzescu.
Ministers without portfolio—Take Jonescu, M. Ferkid and M. Contonescu.

BOSTON LOSES \$3,049,244 POLL TAX IN 12 YEARS

From 1904 to 1915 Inclusive the
Percentage of Collection
Ranged From 26.70 to 44.16
Per Cent of Total Assessed

In 12 years, or from 1904 to 1915, inclusive, Boston lost \$3,049,244 of poll taxes assessed at \$2 per male resident. For 1916 the complete assessment amounts to \$421,844, and until Dec. 1 the collections amounted to \$78,668. Within a few months the assessors abated the uncollected poll taxes of 1911, amounting roughly to some \$230,000. Each year the Board of Assessors meets and abates the uncollected poll taxes of the balance remaining of the assessment of the year six years previous, for the statute of limitation automatically intervenes and the money due is no longer a legal asset of the city.

John J. Curley, collector of the City of Boston, who is making a record for himself in the collection of taxes on property and personal estates, is fully aware of the import of the figures showing how far short the collections of poll taxes have always been in the City of Boston. For this year Collector Curley, until Dec. 1, 1916, collected \$535,553.85 more in real and personal taxes than he had collected at the same time last year. He considers this to be a new high figure for efficiency in the office of the city collector. Collections until Dec. 1, 1916, amounted to \$23,105,210.12. Collections until Dec. 1, 1915, amounted to \$22,571,656.27.

Another evidence of the possibilities of the collector's office as at present conducted is the fact that from Dec. 1 till Dec. 27 inclusive this year the amount of money taken in on taxes amounted to \$849,316.60.

Collector Curley announces at the close of the year that he intended to go after the poll taxes this year with more vigor than ever. He declares he needs the support of the entire community, more especially that of the business men and the employers

GERMAN PRICE PLAN TO CHANGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—In a circular issued to the federal governments, Herr von Batocki states the maximum price system has not proved satisfactory and will therefore be changed shortly.

In view of the difficulty of handling articles like butter, potatoes, meat and milk from one central point, he proposes that towns should conclude contracts with producers as they have already done for pork, and the establishment of a consultative board to assure supply and distribution.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG IN LIST OF HONORS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A long list of honors for the fleet and army were published yesterday.
Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed Field Marshal, while Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson and Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, commanding, respectively, the fourth and fifth armies, on whom the responsibility mainly rested during the Somme battle, are promoted general and lieutenant-general, respectively. Major-General Smuts has been appointed honorary lieutenant-general.

NEW WAR LOAN MAY BE ISSUED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The treasury announced yesterday that no further applications for 6 per cent exchequer bonds or war expenditure certificates will be accepted. This action is considered to foreshadow a new war loan issue.

SHIPS REPORTED SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Eighteen vessels are reported sunk during the past few days, including seven Norwegian, one Greek, one Danish, two Swedish, two Russian and the remainder British.

ALLIES' REPLY TO GERMANY READY TO GO

Document to Be Dispatched by
State Department at Once —
Neutral Steps Urged by Spain
—President at Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was announced at the State Department this morning that the reply of the Entente Allies to the German peace proposals probably would be forwarded to the governments of the Central Powers this afternoon. The Department made it known also that the reply will not be accompanied by any supplementary message.

Beyond the receipt of the Entente reply and of reports from Madrid that Spain has replied to the President's peace proposal with intimations favoring the possibility that the President sent also to that Government a supplementary note asking cooperation to bring about an end of the war, the peace situation outwardly remained unchanged on Monday.

President Wilson went to the Capitol yesterday afternoon and spent some time in conference with Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It is understood the subject of the conference was the unfavorable reply of the Entente Allies to the German peace proposals.

The feeling in German diplomatic quarters here, at least as given out, is that the Entente reply has made more difficult the bringing about of a conference. This attitude carries with it the conviction that Germany will not do what is apparently essential for the consent of the Entente to enter a conference, namely, the statement of proposed terms.

The interest now centers about the replies that are expected to the note of the President and also in the expected statements from Berlin concerning willingness or unwillingness to give the terms. As to the nature of the replies that may come to the President's note, it is generally conceded that the position the Entente will take in the forthcoming communication can, in the nature of things, differ in no respect from the tone and stipulations of the reply to the Central Powers, with the exception that they will use more friendly language so far as references to the President are concerned.

In administration circles there has been considerable discussion since Monday morning of the Spanish reply. The recommendation of that Government that "it would be opportune to declare with regard to an entente of the neutral powers for the defense of their interests," contains what is considered the first proposal to this country for joint neutral action.

Publication of the Spanish note gave the United States public the first intimation that the copies of the President's note to the neutrals, "for their information," had with it any invitation for cooperation. This bureau has been assured by a responsible Administration official that there is no change in the policy of this Government to conduct all negotiations relating to affairs abroad on an absolutely independent basis. Whether the invitation for cooperation went with the note to the neutrals is not now definitely known. Secretary Lansing refuses to comment on the subject.

With the failure of the President's effort to bring about a statement of possible terms on which peace may be founded, forecast in the Entente reply, speculation is heard on what the next move may be. This speculation is entirely idle. The one question asked

BRITISH POSITION IS OUTLINED AT CLUB IN RUSSIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—Speaking at the annual New Year's dinner of the New English Club yesterday, Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, said they could not grasp Germany's hand again until her armies had been defeated and the militarism permeating the whole nation had been exterminated.

During the past two years, Great Britain had frequently been accused of wishing to secure for herself the lion's share of spoils and of thwarting the realization of Russia's traditional ambitions. The Premier's recent statement in the Duma respecting Constantinople and the Straits Agreement had laid that bogey to rest. Britain, when first approached on the subject early in 1915, at once expressed its wholehearted assent.

Sir George mentioned that during the war, Great Britain had advanced over \$600,000,000 to her allies for the purchase of war material, besides what she had supplied direct.

VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Prince Buelow, accompanied by numerous secretaries, has arrived in Switzerland. It is understood that Count Agener Golschowski, a former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, with the son of the German Chancellor, have also gone to Switzerland from Vienna.

PRIME MINISTER SAYS BULGARIA READY FOR PEACE

In Sobranje Herr Radoslavoff
Answers Questions and
Criticisms From Opposition

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SOFIA, Bulgaria (Tuesday)—A telegram says that Herr Radoslavoff replied in the Sobranje on Saturday to various questions and criticisms from the opposition. "I can assure you," he said, "that Bulgaria's work has been brought to a successful conclusion. To those who assert that we are asking too much I reply, 'We are no chauvinists but are aware of the aspirations of the Bulgarian people.'"

Regarding the crossing of the Danube by Bulgarian troops, the Premier said the movement had been executed by order of the supreme Bulgarian command which held that the Rumanian Army should be beaten and destroyed beyond the Danube and Bulgaria's allies fully appreciated the assistance rendered.

Continuing, he declared in the name of the Government that all German and Austro-Hungarian officers in Bulgaria were subject to the Bulgarian chief command and said complete agreement prevailed on all subjects between Bulgaria and her allies and the alliance had not weakened. They were ready to conclude peace because they wanted to see an end of the war.

CEREMONY FOR CORONATION OF KING OF HUNGARY

Usual Proceedings Curtailed,
Owing to the War—Budapest
Is Lavishly Decorated

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUDAPEST, Hungary (Tuesday)—The coronation of King Karl and Queen Zita took place on Saturday. Several portions of the ordinary ceremony were omitted owing to the war, but the town was lavishly decorated. At 9:30 a. m. the King and Queen left the Castle at the King's Cathedral, where the King was robed in the mantle and girded with the sword of St. Stephen. The pair then knelt before the high altar surrounded by barons of the Empire and the primate and palatine, Count Tisza, placed the crown on the head of the King while the crown was held over the shoulder of the Queen who then returned to the Castle with her suite.

The King then knighted several officers for services at the front and afterwards took the oath on the dais before the Cathedral. The procession then repaired to the coronation mound formed of earth obtained from all counties of the Empire and where the King waved the sword of St. Stephen towards the four corners of the earth to symbolize that he would protect it against all its foes. The King then returned to the castle for the coronation banquet.

Invitation Is Rejected

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUDAPEST, Hungary (Tuesday)—On the reading of the invitation to send a representative to the coronation, Herr Pavellitch, the Opposition leader, in the Croatian Diet, rejected the invitation on behalf of the three Southern Slav parties forming the Opposition, declaring that Hungary was the "cruelest oppressor of small nationalities and its Government corrupt and brutal," hence the coronation of the King of Hungary represented for them the enthronement of that tyranny. The whole Opposition then demonstratively left the building.

GREGORY RASPUTIN IS REPORTED SLAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Tuesday—For the third time in three years, the assassination of the Monk Gregory Rasputin was reported today. Special agencies' dispatches from Petrograd asserted that the monk, who is supposed to wield such enormous influence over the Tsar, was found on the bank of the Neva River, some dispatches hinting at assassination.
Rasputin is of peasant origin and a Siberian. In the summer of 1914 he was reported to have been mortally wounded at Pokrovsky by a woman who accused him of blasphemy. A year later Berlin reported his assassination, but this was denied from Petrograd.

EARL CURZON MARRIED

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Earl Curzon of Kedleston and Mrs. Alfred Duggan were married in the private chapel at Lambeth Palace early today. Earl Curzon is Lord President of the Council and a member of Mr. Lloyd George's War Cabinet.
Mrs. Duggan, who now becomes Lady Curzon, is an American, and is the daughter of J. Munroe Hinds, former American Minister to Brazil.

REICHSTAG SEAT CONTEST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Franz Mehring, the veteran Socialist leader, recently released from preventive detention, will contest the Potsdam Reichstag seat left vacant by Dr. Liebknecht's imprisonment, opposing a non-Socialist.

BRITISH PRESS NOW TURNS TO AMERICAN NOTE

Hope Expressed That the En-
tente Will Reply to Note
From Mr. Wilson in Careful,
Reasoned, Courteous Manner

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British press expresses various opinions regarding the question of peace, following the Allies' reply to the German proposals.

The Westminster Gazette says: "We have now to reply to President Wilson's note, and we hope we shall do so in the careful, reasoned and courteous manner which is due a friendly neutral. In this we have not merely to inform President Wilson on questions which in all probability he will understand, but to make our case clear to the American public, which is not and cannot be expected to be familiar with European politics unless it is so instructed."

"There is nothing in history quite analogous to this exchange of manifestoes between belligerents while the armies are still at grips, but let us be sure it is going to play a highly important and possibly useful part in the last stage of this war."

The hope is expressed by the Manchester Guardian that the forthcoming note of the Entente to President Wilson will be written by a different hand and in a different spirit than the reply of the Allies to Germany.

"Several things must be remembered in extenuation of the poor quality and poorer expression of the Allies' reply to Germany," says the Manchester Guardian. "Obviously it is not a good translation from the French. Moreover, the French original clearly is not the French of a Frenchman. We should say it is a French rendering of a Russian original, passed without sensible modification in Paris, and finally badly done in English in London."

"Aside from these blemishes, in substance the reply was very much what was expected and inevitable. Nevertheless, we see no reason why, if Germany is willing publicly to state what she is prepared to offer, we should not follow with a statement of what we demand."

"The next exchange of views will be between the Allies and President Wilson. This is a different and in many respects a more critical matter. The reply of the Central Powers was collective, but we see no reason why the reply of the Allies should be. At least, we hope it will be drafted in this country and addressed, as we alone know how, to the mind and heart of the people of the United States."

"If it is to avail in enlightening American opinion and winning American sympathy it must be conceived in a different spirit and expressed in different terms than the document just made public. The drafting should be by the Foreign Secretary Mr. A. J. Balfour. There is none better able than he to put forward our noble cause and purpose in worthy language."

Text of Allies' Reply

Entente Regards German Pro-
posals as Insincere

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official translation of the Allies' reply to the German peace note communicated by the French Government on behalf of the Entente Powers to the United States Ambassador in Paris on Dec. 30 was issued here shortly before midnight Saturday.

The following is the text of the joint reply of the Entente governments to the peace proposals of Germany and of her allies:

The Allied governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Rumania, Russia and Serbia, united for the defense of the liberty of their peoples and faithful to engagements taken not to lay down their arms separately, have resolved to reply collectively to the pretended propositions of peace which were addressed to them on behalf of the enemy governments through the intermediary of the United States, Spain, Switzerland and Holland. Before making any reply the Allied Powers desire particularly to protest against the two essential assertions of the note of the enemy powers that pretend to throw upon the Allies responsibility for the war, and proclaim the victory of the Central Powers.

The Allied governments cannot admit an affirmation doubly ineffectual, and which suffices to render sterile all tentative negotiation. The Allied nations have sustained for 30 months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong today as it was in 1914. But it was not upon the word of Germany, after violation of its engagement, that the peace broken by her may be based. A mere suggestion, without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened, is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the Imperial Government of a sham proposal lacking all substance and precision would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war maneuver. It is founded on calculated misinterpretations.

(Continued on page seven, column two)

W. Chaffin Ave., Philadelphia. Tel. Germantown 577

Printing
Walter Hunt
1804 Locust
St. Phila.
WHEN PROMISED

NORWAY GAINS IN FINANCE AS RESULT OF WAR

Chief Features of Budget Outlined—Marked Advances in Railway Construction—Many Industries Nationalized

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The budget which the Norwegian Government has submitted to the Storting for next year balances at kr.196,110,100. By way of revenue, it is estimated that taxes on income and property will yield kr.2,500,000, while customs duties will amount to kr.52,000,000. Duties on alcoholic liquors will give kr.10,000,000, stamp duties on tobacco, matches and various trade documents kr.7,500,000, inherited property tax kr.1,500,000. The total amount of these items aggregates about kr.100,000,000.

The remaining kr.96,000,000 are covered mainly by the income from State enterprises, as for instance railways kr.36,300,000, post kr.11,800,000, telegraph and telephone kr.10,000,000, further by income from State property kr.3,100,000, profits from shares in private railways and interests from loans to public banks kr.3,800,000, public funds and State-owned forests and so on.

The chief items of expenditure are: the Army kr.26,300,000, the Navy kr.8,600,000, university, schools, art, literature kr.26,000,000—of which kr.2,800,000 goes to the clergy and churches—and social purposes about kr.10,000,000. Communication facilities such as railways, steamship mail service, roads, harbors, posts, telegraphs and telephones absorb about kr.55,000,000. Extension of the railway system is not duplicated in this sum, as the building of new railways is paid by loans; the amount estimated for new railways for next year is placed at kr.14,000,000, this sum is included in both income and expenditure in the total of kr.196,110,100.

The National debt amounts to kr.421,000,000. By far the greater part of this sum has been used, or is being used, for building railways. About kr.40,000,000 are set aside as a fund in case of emergency, as for example, the war. The annual debt and sinking fund service is about kr.22,000,000.

The revenue has for a long period been larger than estimated, so that each working year usually shows a surplus of income, compared with the expenses. The Storting is very careful in its control of all outgoings, and a Government endeavor to use the money voted in the most profitable way. One of the main features of the budget is the comparatively great sum spent in the extension of communication facilities. Considering the nature of the country, that is, its mountainous character, the great expanse of inhabitable highland regions, and the small population spread over vast areas, or through long valleys and along the coasts, the railway system is regarded as admirable. The last generations are indeed exerted themselves enormously in this respect, and have had to bear a comparatively heavier economic burden than other people, owing to the country being so mountainous. Nor does the State budget represent all that the country has spent in roads and railways. The municipalities and local districts have not only voted money to the State for roads and railways, but, in addition, have spent money for the same purpose on their own account.

Another interesting feature of the Norwegian budget is the comparatively large sum voted for educational purposes. Most of the items represent expenses for higher education and special schools, such as technical, commercial, agricultural and schools of similar character. But in this respect, also, the State budget represents only a part of the money spent in Norway for these purposes. The universities, as well as the middle schools, are chiefly municipal and local institutions receiving partial support from the State.

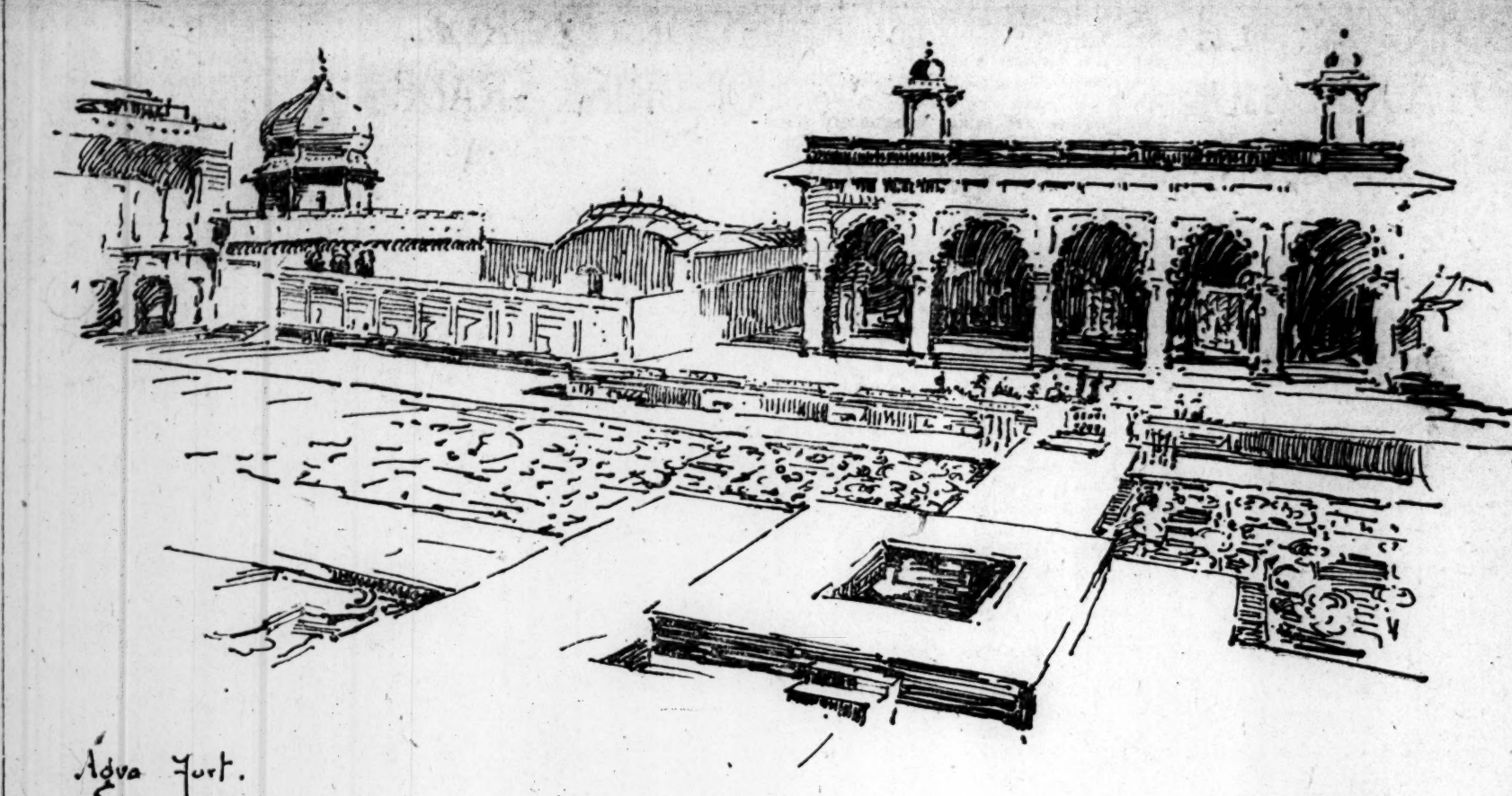
Efforts to use public money in connection with and for the development of the country's resources have been justly appreciated by foreign money lenders. Norway has, for a very long time, had no difficulty in obtaining loans on the most favorable terms, and Norwegian securities have been regarded as fully reliable in international markets.

Three years ago there was a tendency in the municipalities and local districts to overdo social reforms, with the result that local debts and taxes had increased in some places, to become a burden.

The Government and the Storting, therefore, found it necessary to check this tendency by a law prohibiting any municipality or local body from imposing a tax higher than 10 per cent on the taxable value of the property. The local taxes had already exceeded this rate, and the law has, no doubt, had a beneficial tendency towards sounder local finance.

The Norges Bank or Bank of Norway is the Norwegian national bank, possessing the right to issue notes supported by its gold reserve. Between the three Scandinavian countries a monetary convention has been in operation during the last 40 years prescribing a joint currency system among various other joint financial measures. In other respects, the banking system in Norway is independent of the other countries.

Another old bank is the Norges Hypothekbank or loan office of Norway, giving loans to farmers on the security of their farms. A third national bank was established some



Agra Fort

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

INDIA'S VICEROY ON MUNICIPAL POLITICS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Lord Chelmsford the new Viceroy of India, paid his first official visit to Agra recently and received in the ordinary course an address from the municipal body. The address made reference to the "artistic and architectural beauties of Agra's ancient monuments," pre-eminently among which is, of course, the peerless Taj Mahal. It also referred to the "opening of a new chapter in the history of local self-government in these provinces under the new municipalities act"—a subject upon quite a different plan from the romance associated with the very name of Agra, but having the advantage of giving His Excellency an opening to discourse upon municipal matters if he chose.

It is characteristic of Lord Chelmsford, who was, of course, one of the keenest members of the London County Council some years ago, that in his reply he should have completely ignored the archaeological interests in which Agra is so rich, and should have devoted himself entirely to a discussion of municipal politics. Never by a single word did he give the slightest hint that he looked at Agra in any light, but a town in which a new experiment in local self-government was to be attempted. To display such complete absorption in questions of municipal politics in such a place constitutes a striking proof of Lord Chelmsford's earnestness in municipal affairs.

PROSPECTS FOR BRITISH WOMEN IN ENGINEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Women's prospects in the engineering trade were discussed by Lady Parsons in a recent lecture at the women's institute. Lady Parsons showed how women had advanced in the occupation of shell making simply by proving that they were worthy of being entrusted with more responsibility. "Women," she said, "soon found themselves able to do all the ordinary plain machine work required for the turning of shells. They did not mind lifting heavy shells or the rather disagreeable task of filling shells with high explosive. They could turn the shell body, center and bore the shells, curve, wave and finish the shell bases. They were soon able to turn out a large output of work. In some special shops their output, when they were working the same machines as the men under the same conditions, was often greater than the output of men who had been working all their lives. Having got so far with ease and satisfaction, women found themselves up against unexpected difficulties owing to the trade union rules forbidding them to set the tools in their own machines. But since then events had moved very quickly, and in shops all over England some women were now setting and grinding tools after only a few weeks' practice. At a certain firm in the North of England, selected girls were admitted to learn experimental work, and they learnt to do the specially skilled work very quickly and well. Most of them could now set up their own work and set and grind tools. They could center and finish off numerous and diverse metal parts allotted to them. They were soldering and brazing in the shops. One or two were testing dynamometers and flashing electric engines. Two or three were learning to design from the rough sketch, a far more difficult work than the ordinary tracing. The girls could back the mirrors and do all the numerous finishing processes required for the reflectors used in enormous quantities for searchlights.

"Women were now employed in thousands by the large armament firms in all the shops where projectiles were made. One single shop might be 700 ft. to 1000 ft. long, and in shape nearly square, the floor space divided into streets and groups of machines, and in every street in every shop women would be working at machines. "The work women were doing in engineering works fell generally into two main lines—work on projectiles

and work in general engineering shops. Shell turning had become, from the immense quantities required, a repetition work. Here some very capable women were earning large sums of money that sounded like fairy tales when the actual sums earned first became known. As much as £9 and £10 a week was earned in some cases. Women were engaged in numerous skilled processes, in the milling and machining of parts of gun mechanism, and the tool stores, a highly important part of the machine shop, were also sometimes in charge of women. The lathes, milling machines, glass cutting, and grinding machines must be provided with an immense array of their own special tools, ready for use and easy to find. In order to increase the supply of technically trained men and women at a quicker rate than could be produced in busy shops, training workshops were being established in most large towns. There was an increasing demand for educated women who could work and set up a lathe, and in some districts a much larger number of educated girls than had offered themselves were required to train for firms ready to employ them."

ALIEN INFLUX AFTER THE WAR ADVISED AGAINST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That it is America's duty, in the name of world-wide progress of education, or religious liberty and of democratic institutions, to help the discontented millions of Europe and Asia to stay in their own countries, is the belief of Prof. R. D. C. Ward of Harvard University, as expressed before the American Genetic Society in this city.

"It is in the highest degree un-American," he said, "for us to permit any such influx of alien immigrants as will make the process of assimilation and of amalgamation of our foreign population any more difficult than it already is. We all know that the situation is discouraging enough already. I am satisfied that our policy of admitting freely all who wish to come and encouraging them in every way to come, instead of helping the introduction of political, social, economic and educational reforms abroad, has delayed the very progress of those movements in which we as Americans are so vitally interested.

"Had the millions of European immigrants who have come to this country within the last quarter century remained at home, they would have insisted on the introduction of reforms in their own countries which have been delayed, decade after decade, because the discontent of Europe found a safety valve by flying to America. By allowing and encouraging them to come here after the war the discontented of Europe and Asia, are we likely to hasten or to delay the coming of political and religious and social reforms in Armenia, in Syria, in Hungary, in Poland, in Russia, in Turkey?"

ONTARIO COUNTIES TO AID LABOR BUREAUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The Departments of Agriculture and Public Works have in contemplation an ambitious scheme in which they will cooperate to solve the labor problem, both on the farms and in the factories throughout the Province. It is proposed to make the 45 county agencies branch employment bureaus under the direct supervision of the Provincial Government; through which the farmers and the manufacturers may be supplied with the labor they require. Men and women of the towns and villages who desire employment will be listed, and in this way the employers and the workers will be brought together to the advantage of both.

BIG NEW OIL REFINERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WINCHESTER, Ky.—The Schell Syndicate, the English corporation operating in the oil business in this country and Mexico, as well as in England, has announced it will begin immediately the construction of a refinery at Irvine, in the center of the Kentucky oil fields, at a cost of \$800,000. Upward of 1000 persons will be employed.

WOMEN'S WORK IN RAILWAY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—An interesting testimony to the capacity of women for work was given recently by a goods agent of the Midland Railway Company. There is a large shed at Ancoats goods depot where outward goods are transferred from road lorries to the railway wagons and in transference are weighed. The shed is worked continuously night and day during the week by means of three shifts of workers, until recently all men. Owing to shortage of male workers, 20 women have been engaged, and the experiment, like others, has been successful beyond the expectations of those who initiated it. The women are paid at the same rate as the men: 20 shillings per week for moving the merchandise about the shed, together with a bonus on the tonnage moved; the bonus being paid for every ton above a certain figure. The weekly wage, including bonus, thus averages 30s. a week. There are a minority of the men who only earn 22s. 6d. per week on this work, through lack of application. At the end of their first week and for each week since, not one of the women has failed to earn above 30s. and many of them have earned as much as 33s. per week. The remonstrances of the 22s. 6d. type of men have made no impression on the women, who simply reply that they went there to work.

In one district of Manchester it has come to be regarded as quite normal for women to operate machine tools in the many large engineering works. It will be no matter for surprise if the women maintain, after the war, the footing they have gained in the engineering industry.

COAL SHORTAGE IN CANADIAN PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—In view of the coal shortage, which has been causing much concern recently, the coal section of the Retail Merchants Association made an application to the Dominion Railway Board to have the Grand Trunk lines from Niagara Falls operated by the Government in order to relieve the situation.

The situation has now been somewhat relieved by the action of the Grand Trunk in starting an all-coal service from Black Rock on Saturday, and the application is being held in abeyance until it can be determined whether or not the Grand Trunk's action will be adequate. Lack of men both on the line and in the sheds is given as the cause of the difficulty.

ARKANSAS PLANS AID FOR STATE HIGHWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Good roads work, given an impetus in Arkansas two years ago by the enactment of the Alexander law, making more easy the forming of road improvement districts, will be further stimulated during the next two years by the 1917 Legislature, if recommendations to be made by Dr. C. H. Brough, the incoming Governor, and the State Highways Commission are carried out.

The biennial reports being prepared by the State Highways Commission shows that during 1915 and the first 10 months of 1916 nearly 1000 miles of improved roads were built or their construction actually begun, and 232.75 more miles were surveyed. This was a 30 per cent increase over all improved roads previously built.

INAUGURAL BALL GIVEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Simplicity is to mark the inauguration of Lynn J. Frazier, the former Governor of North Dakota. From the time North Dakota became a state in 1889, every incoming Governor has been greeted by a brilliant inaugural ball, tendered by the people of Bismarck. When an invitation was tendered Governor-elect Frazier after his election, he announced he would not accept the honor; that he was coming to Bismarck to work, and that he did not approve of any social function which would delay or interfere with the deliberations of the Legislature.

MONTANA IS MAKING PLANS FOR "DRY" TIME

Liquor Manufacturers Are Given Two Years to Prepare for Change—Future Renting of Liquor Locations Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Montana has so long to wait before the prohibition law, recently passed by the voters of the State, goes into effect—Jan. 1, 1919—that there seems to be a tendency to defer discussion of its probable general effects until some indefinite future time nearer the date on which the State will go "dry."

There is one phase of the subject, however, that it is felt cannot too early be considered, and that is the question of raising revenue to replace those now received from the sale of liquor licenses. City officials, county officials and members of the State Legislature are already at work upon these problems. Generally there is a feeling that they will be worked out satisfactorily and that following a comparatively brief period of reconstruction after prohibition has become a reality, any financial obstacles that now appear upon the horizon will have been successfully met by city, county and state.

The opinion expressed by those who opposed the prohibition movement that the cities and towns of the State would suffer in a business way if the measure carried does not meet with popular favor, nor does the argument that the store buildings now occupied by saloons will long remain vacant after Jan. 1, 1919. Montana is wonderfully prosperous and growing at a rapid pace. In all the larger cities store rooms are in great demand, rents are high, and tenants are clamoring for locations. Were the 50 barrooms in Great Falls to be vacated tomorrow, they would all be occupied by other businesses in a very short period, it is thought. There would not be as high rentals paid for a time, with this number of vacant stores available all at once, but the landlords feel that ultimately their property will bring in as much revenue as they now receive from the saloon keepers.

There are 20 breweries in the State. The proprietors are now working upon plans to convert them into plants for the manufacture of "soft" drinks and various other industries. The brewers are the men who will be in greatest measure affected by the new law and it was largely out of consideration for them that the Legislature presented to the people for their approval a prohibition law giving those engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor more than two years to prepare for the change.

Incidentally, the Montana law, when it becomes effective, will cut off an immense traffic now enjoyed by wholesale liquor dealers in the State in supplying liquor to people in "dry" Washington, who, under the law in that State, may get a limited quantity each month on special permits.

More Effective Law Asked

HURON, S. D.—At the biennial meeting of the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ of South Dakota, resolutions urging the State Legislature which meets at Pierre Jan. 8 to enact a more effective prohibitory law, organizing a State constabulary for the enforcement of laws and sustain legislation already enacted to prevent a commercializing of the Sabbath, were adopted.

TRUNK RAILWAY LINES ACCUSED OF HOLDING UP CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—That the great trunk railway lines of the country are forcing some of the smaller lines to the point of bankruptcy by holding up cars, is the contention of W. E. Farris, vice-president and general manager of the New Orleans Great Northern who left for Washington recently to seek relief for his road. The first appeal will be made to the car service commission of the American Railway Association, and if relief is not obtained from this source the matter will be taken up with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As a last resort, the commission falling to straighten out the matter, Congress will be appealed to, and influence brought to bear to obtain the passage of the bill now before the House of Representatives, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over car distribution.

GOVERNMENT MINING STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Wash.—The Government Mining and Metallurgical Station for the Pacific Northwest states and Alaska, for which Congress has appropriated \$25,000 a year, will be located on the campus of the University of Washington. The station will serve Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and the coastal regions of Alaska from Ketchikan to Nome, the interior of Alaska being served by a station located at Fairbanks. The electro-metallurgical treatment of ores and experiments in problems of mining, milling and metallurgy will be part of the work of the station, which will be in charge of Dorsey A. Lyon, formerly professor of mining engineering at the University of Washington.

STATE PAPER MILL PROPOSED IN MINNESOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Officers of the Minnesota Editorial Association, consisting of owners of country newspapers, have laid before State officers a plan for a State-owned paper mill in Minnesota, not only to meet their needs, but to become a revenue producer for the Commonwealth and provide another outlet for the employment of prison labor. The State now owns large tracts of timber land, including pulpwood, and more acreage which, by reforestation, would produce a great amount of pulpwood. The executive committee of the editorial association named a committee on conservation of pulpwood forests on State and Government-owned land in Minnesota, and an investigation will be made of forest and water-power resources in the State's possession. The coming Legislature will be asked to empower the Governor to appoint a commission to conduct another investigation of the subject.

The question will be discussed at a meeting of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association at Brainerd Jan. 19 and 20.

Drink Clysmic

It is the one sparkling table water that is delicious both with and without flavoring.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters. Insist on genuine



PLATTSBURG MADE WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE.

15 C EACH 6 FOR 90 C.

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

At Home or Abroad

Have a Supply of

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

They're Good Company—Especially

Toasterettes

Entered, Baked and Tasted

Crackers—Original and

Your dealer will supply you—if not, we would thank you for his name.

Johnson Educator Food Company, Boston

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE

33 STATE STREET

COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH

270 Boylston Street

MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH

Cor. Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.

Protect Your Walls

Hang your small pictures, pennants and other wall decorations with

Moore Push-Pins

For heavy pictures, hall-racks, clocks, etc., use Moore Push-Pins. Hangers. Protect your walls. Samples Free.

Moore Push-Pins. Made in 2 sizes 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 inches. Steel Points. Every

Moore Push-Pin Hangs a Picture. The Hangar with the Twist

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., PAID, Pa.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH

THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

A. C. BOURGIERE TAILOR

Dress and Fitting Personally Supervised. 928 Republic Building, State and Adams St. CHICAGO

ACTION ON PEACE NOTES OPPOSED IN THE SENATE

Fuller Information Desired, Say Messrs. Lodge and Gallinger, Before Consideration Is Given Them Officially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Peace talk came to the front in the United States Senate when it reconvened after the holiday recess today when Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Gallinger of New Hampshire opposed immediate action on a resolution endorsing President Wilson's recent notes asking the belligerents to state their terms for peace. Senator Lodge declared the situation to be a "grave" large and important subject, meriting careful study before action, while Senator Gallinger stated that he is warned by men of high wisdom that any "entanglement alliances" that the President's notes might create ultimately, might endanger the supremacy of the Monroe doctrine.

The remarks of the two New England senators were precipitated when Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska introduced, for the third time since the President dispatched his peace terms notes, a resolution asking Senate endorsement. Twice before the Senate had referred his resolutions to the Foreign Relations Committee, but Senator Hitchcock declared that he believed peace would be aided by favorable action on the part of the Senate, which he characterized as coordinate authority with the President on many international matters.

Both Messrs. Lodge and Gallinger stated that they had something to say on the subject when it properly came before the Senate. Mr. Lodge urged that no consideration be given officially until the Senate was in possession of the full official texts of the President's note, the three explanatory statements subsequently issued by the State Department, and the reply of the Entente Allies to the Wilson note, as well as the recent notes received from the Swiss and Spanish governments.

A statement that confidential information received by the United States Government from other nations had found its way into the possession of persons who had no right to receive it was made today by Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The Senator made this statement during a severe denunciation of the exploitation of the reported "leak" in Administration circles that caused such a flurry recently in the New York stock market.

"I do not know whether there is any foundation in these sensational stories concerning the stock market," Senator Stone went on, "but I do know that things have occurred in the various governmental departments that ought not to have happened. I know that confidential information received from foreign governments by the State Department, communications that never would have been made except in the faith that the State Department would hold them safe, have by some means found their way into the hands of men not authorized to receive them. The things to which I refer did not concern the stock markets. They did concern the honor of the nation. I fear that this betrayal of public confidence is in some way traceable to our beautiful civil service."

The statement made by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee had the more significance in view of the vote paid Senator Stone at the Capitol Sunday by President Wilson. From all appearance the silence of the White House concerning further steps of the President in peace negotiations has been communicated to the Capitol.

When seen just before Congress met today, Senator Stone declined to give out any hint as to what is on the international horizon, nor to intimate what significance was to be attached to the President's unusual visit of Sunday.

Asked for an intimation as to what was discussed during the President's visit, Senator Stone said, "As to that subject, you'll have to guess what took place. I certainly am not at liberty to state what the President might have said during our talk."

The Senator also was uncommunicative when asked if the talk centered around the reply of the Entente powers to the President's recent note asking for peace terms.

Later on the Senate floor, Senator Stone said: "I hope we now have come to a period in our progressive public life when the Government will not have to deal with the New York or any other stock market, to determine when the Government shall communicate with foreign powers, or what they shall say. I hope we have reached a time when the Washington Government can say what it pleases to foreign nations without considering if such utterances will have any effect on Wall Street. Let Wall Street take care of itself."

From now until March, when the Congress automatically expires, the session will be practically continuous. With the possibility of night sessions coming up again, notwithstanding that the House has made unusually rapid progress since the short session convened early in December.

The immediate program before each branch is the enactment of the appropriation legislation; that always has been the right of way. Such measures are quickly disposed of by unanimous consent in all probability will be cleared from the track early, leaving the last days of the Congress free to conclude the most important of the pending legislation.

One of the measures to receive early consideration by the House is a bill,

which passed the Senate, authorizing certain power companies to temporarily divert more water from the Niagara River. Much opposition developed on this subject just before the holidays.

The Senate is expected to get an immediate start on a corrupt practices bill which has been sent back to committee for redrafting. The committee has been meeting during the recess and is expected to report its new draft within a week. On Jan. 9 the District of Columbia Prohibition Bill is to be voted on by the Senate, according to agreement. Both branches will have to act on the National prohibition amendment, reported favorably this session by committees of Senate and House.

A conference committee is to make its report on the immigration bill and this will be disposed of, doubtless, without much ado, and will go to the White House. Then the Senate will be called upon to act on the remaining measures in the President's railway program, hearings on which are under way. Other important measures to come before the Senate are the Universal Military Training Bill, the Webb Bill, legalizing combination of domestic business concerns, an encouraging commerce with other nations, and the Mississippi and Sacramento River Flood-Control bills.

Political Contributions

Drastic Measure Drafted to Correct Campaign Abuses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Campaign contributions to a national political committee would be limited to one and one-half cents per capita of the total population of the United States, in the revised corrupt practices bill completed by a Senate elections subcommittee and to be referred to the full committee today and placed before the Senate Wednesday. Senators Reed, Walsh and Kenyon drafted the bill in collaboration with Senator Owen, author of the original measure debated in the Senate at length before the holidays. Senator Owen said that leaders of both parties had agreed to expedite passage of a bill along the lines proposed.

The per capita basis would limit total contributions to any national committee in a presidential campaign to approximately \$1,500,000; no individual would be permitted to contribute more than \$5000, and contributions by corporations to any campaign fund would be prohibited. Another important provision would prohibit contributions to a national committee within 10 days of a general election, and require a complete report of contributions and disbursements to be filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives 10 days before the election.

Election betting and advertising of betting odds would be made a felony, and drastic provisions are proposed with relation to political advertising in newspapers and other publications. The bill provides that any person or corporation withdrawing or threatening to withdraw patronage, advertising or otherwise, from any publication for the purpose of influencing its attitude, shall be guilty of a felony. Newspapers or periodicals charging for political advertising in excess of normal commercial advertising rates; or refusing non-libellous political advertisements offered at such rates when it opens its columns to other political advertising, would be denied the use of the mails for 30 days.

Further, the measure provides that no publication shall publish gratuitously any political matter during a campaign except that written by its own employees, unless the matter is signed by the real name of the author, and that no political advertising matter intended to influence an election shall be published unless marked as "Paid Advertising Matter," with the name of the candidate or committee presenting it attached.

ECONOMICAL RECIPES TAUGHT TO HOUSEWIVES

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The boycotting housewives made new plans at a mass meeting in the Y. W. C. A. rooms in Vernal, says the News. During the session eggless, butterless and sugarless plum pudding cooked on a fireless cooker was served and eggless, butterless and milkless fruitcake. The officers of the league are furnishing the women with recipes of the eatables showing how they can be made much cheaper than ever was dreamed of in the days before food prices soared.

The women are also being urged to continue the boycott of food articles longer than the scheduled two weeks unless prices tumble to normal. Mrs. C. W. Rahbar, president of the league, states that poultry, butter, pork and honey can be obtained from Vernal producers at low prices and lists of other producers are to be presented to the women in order that commodities may be obtained by parcel post without the aid of the middleman. Drops in food prices were rumored among the women at the beginning of the session which created considerable enthusiasm among the officers.

The main part of the session is to be given over to a discussion of methods of packing and preparing eggs for storage, an expert poultryman being invited to be present.

Mrs. Rahbar has received communications from the national headquarters of the Housewives League urging the local branch to try to decrease the demand for eggs. The letter also urged close cooperation with local officials in the matter of food legislation. The president of the league stated that because of the change in local officials little would be done by the women until the first of the year in the matter of a legal investigation of soaring food prices.

ROUTE FOR TUBE IN DORCHESTER NAMED BY BOARD

Transit Commission Would Follow Boston Street, Edward Everett Square and Columbia Road to Uphams Corner

The Boston Transit Commission has filed with the clerk of the House its report, due under chapter 40 of the resolves of 1916, relative to a new subway in the Dorchester district. The report of 1913 recommended a route by way of Boston Street and Columbia Road through Uphams Corner and to a terminus in Columbia Square, which was the point designated in the resolve.

"By the resolve under which the commission is now acting," says the report, "it is asked to determine the most feasible route and the probable cost of a subway from Andrew Square to a point at or near Uphams Corner. The conditions have not changed materially since the report of 1913, but making the terminus at Uphams Corner narrows the possible route to be considered and renders the route via Boston Street through Edward Everett Square and via Columbia Road the only logical and reasonable one. This route is not only the most feasible, but the best and cheapest."

"The report of the chief engineer, after investigation, estimates the cost of the subway between the two points named as \$2,800,000, the distance being about one mile." The report is signed by George F. Swain, chairman.

Edmund S. Davis, chief engineer, in his report, gives the main facts stated in the report of the chairman and adds that at Uphams Corner a station 350 feet long can be constructed with a lobby above the track level. The lobby would have stairways for entrance and exit connecting with it from each corner of the intersection of Columbia Road with Dudley and Stoughton streets. South of this station, the subway or tunnel should extend far enough to permit trains of cars to cross over from one track to another, in the same manner as now at Andrew Square. The length of the proposed extension of the Dorchester tunnel, including the station under Uphams Corner, is approximately 5220 feet. The estimated cost of \$2,800,000 includes changing the location of water pipes and sewers and the probable land damages.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR TROUBLES GIVEN APPROVAL

Witnesses Before Senate Committee Says President's Plan Feasible—No Servitude Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approval of the administration's plan for arbitration of railroad labor disputes and the prevention of strikes or lockouts was given by witnesses before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today. It was the first hearing the committee has given relative to the remaining measures in the President's rail program and the first witnesses were Frank W. Thatcher, representing the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, and Everett P. Wheeler, the Committee on Industrial Relief of the Reform Club of New York.

Both witnesses believed the administration plan for arbitration to be practicable. Mr. Wheeler said the proposed plan could not, in his estimation, be considered as placing the railway employees in any condition of servitude, as has been alleged. The employees' side of the case is to be presented later.

EDITORS' COURSE TO OPEN AT FARM SCHOOL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Cost accounting, aimed to enable editors of weekly papers to eliminate waste, will form an important part of an "editors' short course" that will be given at the Minnesota Farm School Feb. 12 to 15, just preceding the annual meeting of the Minnesota Editorial Association, says the Tribune.

The course is given under the direction of William P. Kirkwood, editor of the University of Minnesota Publications. He has arranged to have experts give two hours or more each day to the subject of costs.

Editorial management, circulation methods and advertising problems will also be taken up by prominent men, while at the evening meetings the relation of the country press to State problems will be discussed. One of the night classes will be addressed by Dean Walter Williams of the University of Missouri. President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota and James Schermerhorn, editor of the Times, Detroit, Mich., also are scheduled for addresses.

GARAGE PETITIONS PROTESTED

William F. Brennan appeared at the hearing before the street commissioners today and objected to the granting of the petition of Sarah L. Denison to build a garage on Ford Street, from number 7 to 31, on the ground that he was an abutting property holder and had not received a copy of the paper in which the hearing was announced but only a proof of the advertisement. The commission took it under advisement. Several persons appeared objecting to the granting of the petition to construct a seven-story garage on the corner of Hudson, Tyler and Kneeland streets, which would cost about \$500,000. This petition was also taken under advisement by the commission.

RECEIVERSHIP FAVORED BY ALL B. & M. DIRECTORS

Entire Board Heard on Question When Today's Hearing in United States Court Closed

With the close of today's hearing on the Boston & Maine receivership proceedings in the United States District Court, all of the 14 directors had been placed on record as favoring the institution of receivership proceedings as the only possible solution of the financial difficulties of the company.

Frank P. Carpenter of Manchester, N. H., Norman L. Bassett of Augusta, Me., President James H. Hustis and Marcus P. Knowlton of Springfield were the directors heard today. Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Knowlton are also Federal trustees holding Boston & Maine stock owned by the New Haven Railroad.

After Mr. Carpenter had completed his testimony, Director Bassett stated that he voted for reorganization of the road, for a compromise of the claim of the Hampden Railroad, and in favor of the receivership proceedings. President Hustis reiterated many of the statements which he made earlier in the case.

Judge Knowlton closed the day's proceedings by stating that he was opposed to the issuance of any bonds to take up the outstanding notes of the company. He said he could not state whether he would have voted for a receivership had he felt that the notes could have been renewed. He stated that the chief difficulty with the Boston & Maine lay with the fact that no one could determine what could be relied upon for earnings in the future.

He declared that the present earnings are abnormal, and that the earning power of railroads was, as a rule, much less than in former years. Neither could he say whether the railroad could continue and pay dividends on the stock and the existing rentals. It was his belief that the rentals ought to be reduced, and he felt that the leased lines and representatives of the stockholders of the Boston & Maine ought to come together and agree on the establishment of some financial system that can be maintained.

MANY NAMES ARE MENTIONED FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON

Announcement of Mayor Curley that he proposes to be a candidate to succeed himself is causing supporters of several other men who have been mentioned in connection with the office to survey the situation. The man most prominently mentioned as a probable contestant with Mr. Curley for the votes of the people in December next, for the mayoralty is James J. Storrow, at present serving a three-year term in the City Council.

When Mr. Storrow was elected by the City Council to fill an unexpired term he was asked if he proposed to enter the field for Mayor.

He declared it was entirely too early to discuss the subject. He declined, also, to say that he had no intention of entering the contest, declaring that he must wait to see how conditions and events would shape themselves. It was rumored at the City Hall last week that Mr. Storrow was ready to announce his candidacy and this present, ably actuated Mayor Curley in declaring himself at the gathering of the Tammany Club yesterday.

Thomas J. Kenny, who retires this month from the City Council, is mentioned as a mayoral possibility. He was Mayor Curley's principal opponent in 1913 for the office of Mayor.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, and Congressman George Holden Tinkham and James A. Gallivan also are spoken of as possibilities in a field against Mr. Curley. Mr. Fitzgerald has not made any effort to disguise an attitude of opposition against Mr. Curley for a second term as Mayor. The names of Charles H. Cole and Frederick W. Mansfield, recent candidates for gubernatorial honors, have been spoken of but not regarded seriously even by their friends in view of present conditions. Edmund Billings' name has been used but without his authority and there are men declaring themselves the collector's stanch friends who insist that he would not think of quitting his present position.

The same is true of William F. Murray, present postmaster. It is said that four years more as postmaster would more than make up the postmaster's salary than the effort of a campaign for Mayor, which might have a doubtful result.

Mayor Curley declared he had redeemed his pledges made nearly four years ago. He promised improvements in the coming year amounting in all to the expenditure of some \$7,000,000, the widening of Hyde Park Avenue, Belgrade Avenue in Roslindale, Norfolk Street in Dorchester, Chelsea Street in Charlestown, and the completion of the new Ward 19 playground in Roxbury. He promised to dedicate the proposed Strandway Park next Oct. 12. Roxbury High Fort restored is also to be completed and handed over to the public in the next few months, he says.

Daniel J. McDonald, an out and out supporter of Mayor Curley in the City Council, just reelected by the highest vote of the year for the City Council, is declared to be a possibility for the position of Mayor should Mayor Curley and former Mayor Fitzgerald find their interests so conflicting as to make a compromise in his favor necessary to keep other candidates, such as Mr. Storrow, from securing the Mayor's chair. Mr. McDonald filed his campaign expenses for the City Council as \$732. He is the representative of organized labor in the City Council.

EDISON COMPANY EXPENDED \$74,186 IN WELFARE WORK

Figures Filed With Light Commission Show \$30,006 Put Out for Compensation

According to an exhibit filed with the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners today, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston spent \$74,186.53 for general welfare work for the year ending Nov. 30, 1914.

Of the total sum \$30,006 was expended for compensation to employees and a like sum for social and educational work, which included maintenance of a band, publication of a magazine, provisions for entertainments and general expenses of this department.

General salaries in the department amounted to \$9789.79. Benefits were paid to the amount of \$8492.06, and service annuities and pensions amounted to \$1350. Miscellaneous expenses were placed on the books to the amount of \$6578.24. These expenses were filed with the commissioners today in connection with the hearing on the contract between the company and the City of Boston for street lighting.

The hearing was confined chiefly to an examination of David A. Harrington, an expert who was employed by the city of Boston to prepare estimates on the construction costs of conduits, manholes and paving made by the Edison company between 1896 and 1914. The estimates made by Mr. Harrington were much lower than those submitted by experts for the company. Mr. Harrington was examined by Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the company, on the methods that he employed in preparing his estimates.

Near the close of the morning session Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan inquired of Mr. Ives about the legal expenses of the company, which he thought were to be filed today. Mr. Ives answered that he understood that these expenses were to be filed with the board at the time President Edgar resumes the stand. The board ordered that those expenses be placed on file at the time President Edgar is again called to the stand.

SENATORS PUT IN PLEAS FOR PROHIBITION

Petitions Also Presented From Massachusetts Cities for an Embargo on Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Petitions of numerous citizens of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Connecticut urging national prohibition or prohibition for the District of Columbia, as contemplated by bills and resolutions now pending in Congress, were received by the Senate today.

Senator Lodge presented petitions for National prohibition from citizens of Provincetown, Weymouth, Winthrop, Shelburne Falls, Framingham, Holyoke and South Hadley, all in Massachusetts.

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania presented petitions favoring prohibition from citizens of Bellefonte, Garland and Bridgeville, Pa.; while Senator McLean presented a similar petition from residents of Wellington, Conn. Appointment of a commission to investigate the increased cost of necessities of life was asked by United Mine Workers unions of Gipsy, Pa., through Mr. Oliver, while Senator Weeks presented petitions for a coal embargo signed by residents of Boston, Cambridge, Watertown, West Roxbury, Brighton, Roslindale, Arlington, Newton, Newton Center, Chestnut Hills, and Waban.

Senator Lodge presented a petition of the typographical and electrotypers unions of Springfield, Mass., and organizations in West Newbury and Northampton, all opposing the proposed increase in second-class postal rates.

MR. CATHERON TAKES OFFICE

Allison G. Catheron of Beverly, who was appointed by the Commission on Probation as chief probation officer for Suffolk County, assumed the duties of his office today. He was sworn into office last week. No cases were presented to Mr. Catheron this morning, but District Attorney Pelletier, who has been credited with saying that he will present no cases to the new appointee, issued no statement today, as was expected.

GOV. MCALL ENDS MESSAGE

Governor McCall finished the final draft of his inaugural message today and it is expected that the message will be in printed form by tomorrow. It will be delivered Thursday noon. The message this year probably will be about 6000 words in length, somewhat shorter than the message a year ago. Both branches of the Legislature convene at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. At 10 o'clock the Republican and Democratic members of the House and Senate will caucus for the purpose of electing officers.

HIGH COST OF LIVING INQUIRY

Governor McCall's Cost of Living Commission met in conference today with the president and secretary of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange and a large wholesale produce dealer. The market situation was under discussion together with the possibility of improving the distribution of perishable food in Boston.

This advertisement is the SEVENTH of a series of TEN, designed to effect closer co-operation between the company and its subscribers. There are three parties to a telephone call—the person calling, the person called, and the operator who connects them. The quality of service rendered is determined by the spirit in which all three work together rather than by the individual effort of any one or two of these three persons. We shall gladly send COMPLETE SETS OF THE SERIES to those desiring them.

Don't Guess---Know!

"Do you remember what Smith's telephone number is?"

"It seems to me it is 3621."

"No, that doesn't sound like it—I think it is 2631—I'll try that."

So the call was made without referring to the directory which lay beside the questioner. And the wrong connection was made, because the right number was not what either of the speakers guessed—it was 3241.

This illustrates one frequent cause of wrong numbers, namely, the transposition of digits in the guessing of numbers. It is so easy to do this that we ask our operators to repeat each call distinctly, so that they may be corrected in any errors due to misunderstanding.

There should be no guessing when a telephone number is wanted. There are only two ways to get the correct number: one way is by looking in the directory. If, on looking in the directory, you cannot find the name of the person with whom you wish to speak, then you should ask for the Information Operator at the desired exchange, and she will give you the number from her records.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
C. W. CONWAY, Division Commercial Supt.

BROCKTON LIGHT COMPANY MAY ISSUE NEW STOCK

Authority to issue capital stock amounting to \$492,000 at the rate of \$160 a share was granted by the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton today. In its petition the company sought permission to issue the stock to shareholders at \$140 a share on a par value of \$100 for a period of six years. The proceeds are to be used for meeting floating indebtedness and the acquisition of new plant and property.

"The directors of the company have fixed a price at which new shares shall be offered at \$140 a share to stockholders on a par value of \$100 a share," says the order. "For a period of six years the company has paid regular dividends at the rate of 8 percent, and recent sales of stock appear to have been in excess of \$184 a share."

"In the opinion of the board, the price fixed by the directors of the company is materially lower than will insure a ready market for the stock and is so low as to be inconsistent with the public interest. It is deemed advisable by the board that the amount of stock named herein is reasonably necessary for the purposes for which such stock is authorized." Authority to issue 3426 shares at \$160 per share is granted.

BREWING COMPANY SOLD BY COURT ORDER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Lone Star Brewing Company was sold at auction from the courthouse steps today in compliance with the court order taking away its charter for violating State laws in contributing to political campaign funds. The property was sold to Frank Groos, banker, for \$577,500.

WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP

Filence's



Women's new half-and-half dinner dresses

Half Georgette cape, half crepe de chine—equally pleasurable to wear with a coat or without, \$25.

Uncommon shades of deep rose, sage blue, gray and "plage" (the new beach color), also white and black.

Women's new taffeta dresses trimmed with Georgette crepe, \$18.50.

(Filence's Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor)
WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT—BOSTON

EDUCATION ON CONSTITUTION ISSUES PLANNED

Various Questions That Are Likely to Be Raised in Convention in June Brought Before Economic Club of Boston

For the purpose of undertaking a campaign throughout the State for the education and expression of public opinion on the issues that may come before the constitutional convention in Massachusetts this year, the members of the Economic Club of Boston have presented by a special committee with a series of questions relative to matters that may be considered in the convention.

The committee consisting of members of the Massachusetts section of the National Economic League, is comprised of former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce, former Speaker of the House of Representatives Joseph Walker, President Hermon C. Bumpus of Tufts College, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard, and Harvey S. Chase, certified public accountant.

In setting forth the various questions the committee does not commit itself to the approval of all or any of them. The members of the Economic Club of Boston are asked to express their opinion on the merit of the questions and add to the list such other proposals as they feel should be placed before the convention. The members are also asked to give the names of competent speakers and writers for or against any of the proposals.

Under the heading of "electoral" appear such topics as the provisions to be made for the initiative and referendum, biennial elections, election of senators and representatives, or both, by a process that shall give each party or group of voters representation in proportion to their numbers, equal suffrage, and the assumption by the State of all election expenses, with provision for all legitimate means of informing the electorate as to candidates and issues, at the same time prohibiting all individual expenditures.

Under the heading of "legislative" appear such items as biennial elections for the Legislature, classification of property for the purpose of taxation at different rates, progressive income tax on all incomes and the taxation of income from property at a higher rate than income not derived from property, increased powers for the Legislature to enact social welfare laws, prohibition of appropriations for sectarian purposes and abolition of the residence requirement for members of the Legislature.

Preparation of a budget by the Governor in consultation with heads of departments and the appearance of such officials in both branches of the Legislature on appropriation matters, executive veto of items in appropriation bills, establishment of a State comptroller, short ballot, obligatory appointments by the merit system and the abolition of the existing independent commissions and boards and the creation of a limited number of administrative boards to be appointed by the Governor are included among the questions on the executive department of "government."

Appointment of judges for fixed or unlimited terms, recall of judges and judicial decisions, establishment of the indeterminate sentence for specific punishments, and the abolition of capital punishment are among the questions on the "judiciary."

Certain questions are asked regarding State supervision of local government and changes in charters, and then an expression of opinion is asked on what provisions shall be made for public ownership of public utilities, and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

MODIFICATIONS IN FREIGHT EMBARGO

Modifications of the freight embargo on the New Haven Railroad have been made so as to permit, in addition to freight now moving freely, the acceptance of carload freight originating in Canada, and carload freight for points on the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and Central Vermont railways. Additions have also been made to the list of commodities which are excepted from the embargo.

The restriction on cotton will be changed to permit mixed shipments in 65 bale lots for one destination, but in the case of River and New Bedford cotton will be accepted for one consignee only in minimum lots of 65 bales per car.

Freight for the following points also will be received: Poughkeepsie, Pittsfield, Northampton, Westfield, Holyoke, Springfield, Worcester, Framingham, Milford, Ashland, Boston, Pittsburg, Clinton, Lowell, Harwich, Wilmamantic and all other common points.

The embargo on carload shipments of potatoes for Harlem River is cancelled. The general individual embargoes have been revised to meet existing conditions. Special modifications of the embargo may be authorized, to be based on the railroad's ability to handle and upon satisfactory evidence that the relief is to meet an actual necessity and that arrangements have been made for prompt release of equipment at destination.

LOUISVILLE MAIL GROWS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,—Plans have been approved by the Federal Government for the enlargement of the postal department in the local Federal building to take care of the business which has greatly increased since the inauguration of the parcel post service.

FIRST SEMESTER OF TECH IN NEW HOME IS CLOSING

More Room and Greater Facilities Expedite Work at Institute on Charles River

Courses of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are drawing to a close for the first semester in the new buildings of the institute on the Cambridge shore of the Charles River Basin. Many improvements have been made and better work is expected to result from the facilities offered. There have been some complaints of the arrangement of a few departments but in the main the new buildings are believed to be well located and efficient.

One of the greatest improvements for better work is found in the lighting system. In rooms where important machinery is used the windows are nowhere more than 30 feet from the center of the room and in the drawing rooms, where excellent light is essential for delicate work, large skylights have been installed. In the old institute the offices of the faculty were small, but in the new buildings they are large and airy.

Additional buildings will be constructed when the price of materials and labor is reduced, it is said. For the time being architecture is taught in the old Rogers Building on Boylston Street and the Pratt School of Naval Architecture is held in the drawing rooms of the civil engineering wing of the new buildings. Funds are in hand for the construction of the Pratt school and it is announced that it will be erected parallel to Massachusetts Avenue when construction prices are again normal.

Mechanical engineering has found the new quarters well adapted for its work. Especially is this noticeable in the materials testing room where there are all kinds of apparatus for this work. The pump room and its system of canals is said to be unsurpassed in this country and probably in the world. Trials of the 22,000 gallon Worthington centrifugal pump which can lift 100 tons of water in a minute to the large flume on the second floor elevation above it have been made successfully in the past fortnight.

Civil engineering is taught in the two sections of the new buildings nearest the Harvard Bridge where again the rooms have aided the students in doing more intricate work by reason of their lighting arrangements. The drawing departments are located on the top floor of the main section where plenty of light is given and in the machine shop on the third floor conditions have been improved.

Chemistry, which was crowded into the various floors of the old Walker building, is in the large eastern wing of the new institute. The laboratories are equipped with three drafts to remove gases, and here as in all departments, innovations have been made to afford facilities for exact work. Supplies for this department are stored in the basement and are lifted when needed to separate supply rooms on each floor by elevators.

Members of the faculty express pleasure over the excellent lecture halls and instruction rooms. In the main hall there is a special system of acoustics which makes a whisper heard in the furthest corner. At present experiments are being made to improve the lighting effects. In the front of this room there is a narrow gauge railway on which tables for use in experiments are wheeled into the lecture hall. If necessary a table fitted for a lecture on chemistry can be removed and one equipped for instruction in electrical engineering can be wheeled in within five minutes.

Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute, has given his energies this year to the establishment of a large endowment fund. The funds was started last June at the telephone dinner when an unknown "Mr. Smith" offered to cover any gift of \$2 with one of \$5. The offer was taken advantage of and \$4,000,000 has been received as a result. Other donations include a gift of \$300,000 for the establishment of a new School of Chemical Engineering, while much in the way of new apparatus has been received.

There have been, in addition to these, payments of legacies which total \$1,411,600. The total sum which technology has received in gifts this year amounts to \$5,800,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION PLANS FOR MEETINGS

The New England Woman's Press Association will meet at the Hotel Bellevue, Beacon Street, tomorrow at 3 o'clock p. m. Louis C. Elson, musical critic, will address members and their guests. A "press conference" has been arranged by the program committee Jan. 10, at 3 p. m., at the club rooms, 585 Boylston Street. Presidents of all the Greater Boston clubs will be invited with their press correspondents. The speakers will be Mrs. Mary I. Wood, chairman of the Bureau of Information, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Helen M. Winslow, Miss Isabel Loughlin, and other newspaper women. Mrs. Wood will give an account of what the General Federation is doing for women's clubs through its "bureau," and Miss Winslow and others will endeavor to explain just what the newspapers want and can use as reports from the women's clubs.

STANDARD FRUIT CARRIERS
JACKSONVILLE, Tex.—Standardization of carriers of fruits and vegetables grown in Texas for the market is to be urged upon legislators. A committee of fruit and truck growers of East Texas met here and outlined legislation desired. Bills will be framed embodying recommendations on dimensions of boxes, crates and baskets.

INAUGURATION HELD IN MANY CITIES OF STATE

Mayors Read Annual Messages Containing Recommendations for the Year and Officials Are Inducted to Office

Many Massachusetts cities held inaugural exercises yesterday when officials chosen at the recent municipal elections were formally inducted to office. Inaugural addresses, making recommendations for the coming year, were read by all the mayors, including those who were elected last year for a two-year term. Melrose's inaugural exercises were postponed to tonight, but its leading officials were sworn into office yesterday.

Quincy's new Mayor, Joseph L. Whitton, in his inaugural gave considerable attention to the tax-rate problem of that city, stating that he intends to appoint a new board of assessors at once, and that the board will be instructed to consider every case of overvaluation, and to allow abatements wherever it is deemed necessary. The numerous deficit bills in certain departments were criticized. Alfred H. Richards was elected president of the new City Council, and Mayor Whitton appointed Moses T. Brown Commissioner of Public Works.

Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton made many recommendations, among them abolishment of the preferential system of voting at the city election, which was tried for the first time this year. Mayor Childs said the new system was aimed at him, and was a "political tool." Among other recommendations were: A large salary for the Mayor so that he might devote more time to his office; a rifle company for Company C, Fifth Regiment; rebuilding of Winchester, Dedham and Parker streets in the Oak Hill section; a new automobile pumping engine for Newton Center; new bathhouses on the Charles at Auburndale and Allison Park, a new automobile for Fire Chief Randlett, a continuation of the work of reforesting the watershed at the city pumping station, the building of a municipal incinerator, the appointment of a board of survey, an investigation of the building line law adopted in 1893 for the purpose of preventing blind corners and repeatedly violated since then; a readjustment of the pay of city laborers and increases in the pay of teachers, janitors, engineers, police and firemen; the lighting of Bulough's Pond for skating at night. The city's gross funded debt is \$4,651,300. A special committee of selectmen reported in favor of some form of military training in the public schools.

Cambridge inaugurated its city council for 1917, of which 14 or 15 members were in the 1916 council, and heard the second inaugural of Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood, who holds over on a two-year term. The Mayor criticized the council for not acting on his recommendations of the year previous, particularly that of abolishing the department of public safety and of creating separate departments of police and fire protection.

He cited his recommendations for one central police station instead of the four separate stations now being maintained by the city; for the fireproofing of schoolhouses; for an annex to the High and Latin schools, one relative to unproductive municipal real estate; for a new bridge at Fresh Pond; for a municipal audit; one relative to charitable trust funds; and one for the creation of a new voting precinct in ward 9; all of which recommendations received no decisive action by the council of 1916.

Mayor John J. Mullen of Everett was inaugurated before an audience of about 4000 in the Everett Armory together with several other city officials, while nine other members of the new city government were inaugurated at the Everett High School hall before a small gathering of citizens. The latter claimed that the city charter and a vote of the city authorities called for the inaugural exercises at the High School hall but Mayor Mullen insisted that he was entitled to be inducted into office at the Armory. He recommended higher taxation of some of the large industries in Everett, a budget system, further improvement of streets and greater courtesy by city employees.

Lynn inducted Mayor George H. Newhall to office for a third term of two years. Among his inaugural recommendations were the appointment of a woman police officer and the addition of a new piece of fire apparatus to the fire department each year. Roy F. Bergengren was sworn in for another term as commissioner of finance and John R. Graham for another term as commissioner of streets.

Andover had its first inaugural exercises at City S. Howard Donnell, the Mayor, urged higher valuation of the city and recommended numerous changes in municipal departments.

Mayor Benjamin F. Haines of Medford was sworn in for a second term and recommended, among other things, a "fairer valuation" of property. He believed the Board of Assessors had been partial to certain owners of large amounts of property. New municipal improvements would probably keep the tax rate about the same, he said.

Chelsea inaugurated Mayor Edward E. Willard, who stated in his message that the finances of the city were in a bad condition. However, he would keep the tax rate down by requiring the various departments to work within the minimum appropriation. He recommended the installation at City Hall of an electric light plant which would supply current to the hall, the

Public Library, the High School and the Central Fire Station.

Mayor James McPherson of Beverly advocated a commission of five citizens to consider the question of a new high school, and of another commission to join with neighboring municipalities in considering the matter of a deep sea outfall for sewerage disposal from Beverly, Salem, Peabody and Danvers. His address touched also upon the extension of streets and the improvement of highways.

Mayor Zebadiah E. Cliff of Somerville urged extreme care in the granting of pony express liquor licenses, stating that \$0 per cent of the vote at the recent election had been cast against the licensed saloon. Increasing costs in some departments and expenses due to State legislation may necessitate an increase in the tax rate.

The city increased its funded debt during 1916 by \$291,000.

Mayor Wilford D. Gray of Woburn in his inaugural praised his predecessor, Harold P. Johnson, and promised to continue his high quality of service. Mayor Gray scored the habit of salary raising by councilmen during their last month in office, declared the limit had been reached and that he would ask the Legislature to amend the charter so that no salary increases could be made after Oct. 1 of any year.

Economy in all departments was urged by Mayor Stewart B. McLeod of Brockton. He appointed Herbert Boyden chief of the police department, the first civilian appointment to that office in 12 years. He also announced that he intends making other changes in that department.

Mayor Fehr G. Holmes of Worcester recommended the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to consider plans for an auditorium; an addition to the public library; immediate build-

ing of a girls' trade school, the consolidation of the parks and playground commissions; more permanent street paving and the completion of Pine Hill reservoir.

Mayor Alfred S. Hall of Revere promised to enforce the no-license law and urged a curfew ordinance for the beach district.

He advocated a tunnel from Chelsea to Boston for street cars; the widening of Central Avenue and the rebuilding of Ocean Avenue, or at least that these projects be discussed in conference with the street railway authorities affected; the three-mill school tax bill; more street lights on Outlying streets; an addition to the High School and a one-room portable school for Point of Pines District.

New Bedford inducted Mayor Charles S. Ashley to office for the eighteenth time, though his terms as Mayor have not been continuous. He recommended the construction of an auditorium on the square north of the Municipal Building. He declared that he was opposed to the opening of the theaters of the city on Sunday evenings.

Mayor John A. Stoddard of Gloucester recommended the building of a new high school after a thorough discussion of plans by the school committee, the municipal council and the citizens. He congratulated the city on the success of the "pay-as-you-go policy," which has resulted in reducing the bonded debt \$250,000 in four years, \$84,000 of it last year. The total indebtedness is now \$1,370,750.

Mayor James H. Kay of Fall River pointed out the necessity of strict economy, as there has been a general increase in the compensation of municipal employees which will add ap-

proximately \$100,000 to the annual payroll.

Taunton inaugurated Mayor J. William Flood, who recommended a bond issue of \$150,000 or \$200,000 for permanent street improvements. He also favored a police signal system, a motor driven police ambulance, more playgrounds, the purchase of Hopewell Park for school games, an investigation of fire insurance rates, and the consideration of a sewage disposal system.

A new city charter was recommended by Mayor Eben J. Williams of Waltham. He said he believed that a small board could do the work to better advantage, and that it would bring the legislative body into a much closer contact with the executive than will ever be possible under the present conditions.

Salem's new City Council assembled yesterday and the new members were formally sworn into office. Mayor Benson announced that the debt of this city, outside of the temporary loan, is now \$2,450,000, an increase of \$250,000 during the past 12 months.

Mayor William C. Moulton of Pittsfield urged street improvements and strict economy in all departments.

Mayor Ezra D. Whitaker of North Adams expected a new schoolhouse or an addition to an existing one would be constructed during the year.

Mayor Alvertus J. Morse of Northampton advocated more attention of permanent highways, a new police station, a public auditorium and a new city hall.

Economy and better care of the streets and bridges were urged by Mayor John J. White of Holyoke. A more durable type of paving was recommended by Mayor Daniel J.

Coakley of Chicopee, who was inaugurated at his residence.

Mayor Frank E. Stacy of Springfield recommended a charter revision, military drill in the high schools, a municipal natatorium, an addition to the technical high school and improvements of many streets and squares.

CANADA BARS ALIEN ENEMIES FROM LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—In future only British subjects and citizens of allied and neutral countries may secure homesteads in the Great Canadian Northwest. Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians and Turks will not be allowed to take up land unless they become naturalized. As there is a tendency to prohibit immigration to the Dominion from enemy countries, this policy will likely remain in force after the war ends. There are at the present time a large number of unnaturalized people of enemy countries in the West, and these will not have an opportunity to homestead.

HAVANA SUBMARINE EXHIBIT

HAVANA, Cuba.—United States submarine L-4, one of the four which arrived here from Key West on Saturdays, gave an exhibition of the submarine yesterday, in which the vessel was followed by many launches and watched by thousands of persons who stood along the sea wall. The submarine left the harbor at 10 o'clock with the chief of the Cuban marine and the Speaker of the House on board. She described wide circles on the surface of the water and then submerged.

Fair List Prices
Fair Treatment

Bring Back Any

GOODRICH

BLACK SAFETY TREAD TIRES

That Owe You

—Anything—

FROM Maine to California, and on around the world, The B. F. Goodrich Company sends forth this all-including invitation:

Bring back any Goodrich tires you feel have failed to give you right service.

Goodrich will make good all their shortcomings—be they little or big—will make good fairly and squarely, generously and gladly.

There are NO STRINGS to this offer—NO CONDITIONS—NO CATCH WORDS.

It is an open-handed, arms-outstretched invitation urging you to bring your grievance and your tire to Goodrich, and get a reckoning at the hands of Goodrich Fair Treatment. For The B. F. Goodrich Company is more eager than any tire user that the slightest fault in a Goodrich Tire has been squared.

THE GOODRICH SUPER-GUARANTEE

A Goodrich Black Safety Tread Tire carries with it in the market an unwritten SUPER-GUARANTEE that it is the best fabric tire, the largest, oldest, most resourceful rubber manufacturer can produce.

The very name of Goodrich pledges it to the best service a fabric tire can give—style, comfort, freedom from tire trouble, and mileage.

The buyer takes no risk with it. It must return the high service Goodrich demands of it, or Goodrich Fair Treatment steps in, and squares the account.

Only the user himself can prevent a Goodrich tire from rounding out the best dollar for dollar service—by his failure to bring back a Goodrich tire that has failed him.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Also maker of the wonder tires Silvertown Cord Tires

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

BOSTON BRANCH:
THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, 851-857 Boylston Street.
Telephone Back Bay 4670



BRIDGE TO BE OPENED SOON AT HELL GATE

It Completes a Continuous All-Rail Route From Nova Scotia via New York to the South and West—Has Four Tracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hell Gate Bridge, between Wards Island and Astoria, Long Island, the longest two-hinged bridge in the world, is nearing completion and is expected to be opened in January. Construction was started in November, 1914, by the New York Connecting Railroad, and the bridge will connect the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford systems. Its completion will open a continuous all-rail route from Nova Scotia via New York to the South and West.

The connecting railroad is 10 miles long. Three miles of it is bridge and viaduct structures, from 20 to 130 feet high, constructed at a cost of about \$30,000,000. The four tracks on the Hell Gate Bridge will give the New York, New Haven & Hartford entrance to Long Island, connecting with the Pennsylvania station in Long Island City, and through the Pennsylvania tunnel tubes with the Pennsylvania station in New York City.

This connecting system includes three bridges. One, over the Bronx Kill, is of the lift type with a span 175 feet long. Little Hell Gate Bridge stretches from Randalls to Wards Islands, is of the eye bar truss type, with four spans 292 feet 6 inches long. The span of Hell Gate Bridge is 1016 feet 10 inches between the tower faces. The upper chord of the arch is 300 feet above mean high water at the center and 180 feet at the ends of the span. The lower chord is 260 feet high and the roadway is 140 feet above high water.

The arch is the heaviest as well as the longest in the world. It weighs 52,000 pounds per lineal foot, with a total carrying capacity of 76,000 pounds per lineal foot. There are used in its construction 19,000 tons of steel, the heaviest single member weighing 185 tons.

The four tracks, two for freight, two for passenger trains, are constructed on ballasted concrete flooring. The end shoes of cast steel, 275 tons each, and the twin towers are composed of 110,000 tons of reinforced concrete granite, with their facings architecturally treated. The arch was erected by cantilevering out from these towers, each half being held by connection to temporary backstays built behind the towers. The two halves were joined in October, 1915.

NORTH CAROLINA NEGRO SCHOOLS ARE INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALPH, N. C.—After inspecting the three Negro Normal Schools in the State and two county training schools, Miss Sarah Walter, head of the teacher training department of Hampton Institute, Virginia, secured by the State Department of Education for the purpose of visiting these institutions with a view to recommending improvements that might be inaugurated, expressed herself as highly pleased with conditions as she found them, and declared that she saw signs of real progress. She was struck with the liberal views of the white people towards Negro education, and with the genuine interest of the county superintendents of education in the education of the Negro children as well as the education of the white children.

Conferences were held at all of the schools, and an inspection was made of the class of work being done. The domestic science and industrial work at all showed up well. The students gave exhibitions of good cooking and sewing.

The Slater Normal School, located at Winston-Salem, is in charge of Dr. S. G. Atkins, one of the foremost Negro educators in the State. Fayetteville Normal is in charge of Dr. E. E. Smith, another Negro educator of ability, who was minister to Liberia under the Cleveland Administration. Dr. P. W. Moore, another prominent Negro educator, is in charge of the Elizabeth City Normal School, located in that city. Two county industrial schools for the colored race were also visited. These were at Method in Wake county, and Smithfield in Johnston county.

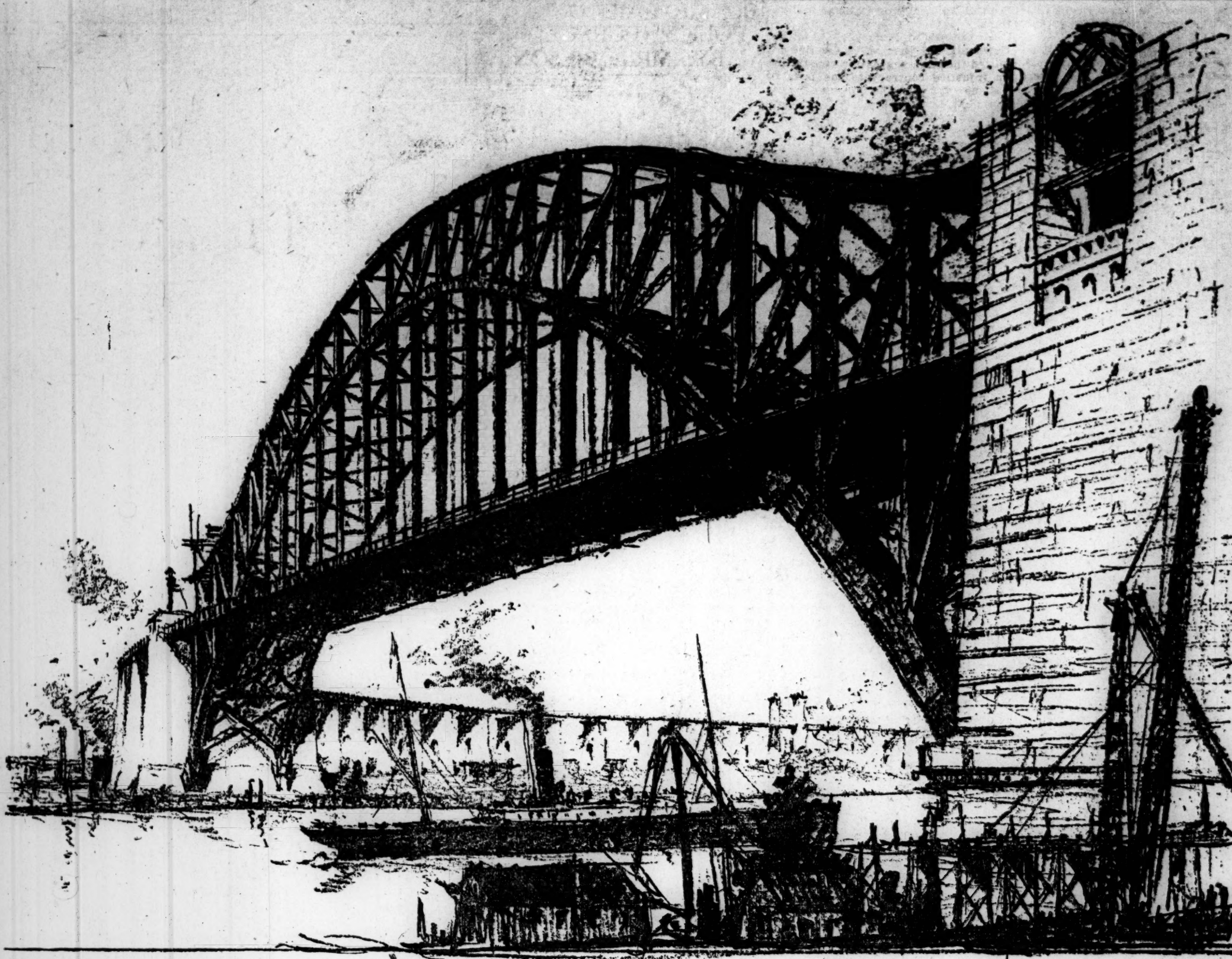
PRICE MAINTENANCE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Final preparations for presenting their case are being made by opponents of price maintenance. The hearings on the Stephens Bill will be held before the House Committee in Washington, Jan. 5 and 6. The National Trade Association plans to send a delegation of manufacturers and merchants to oppose the bill, as does also the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The chief proponent of the measure is the American Fair Trade League. It is said that if the Stephens Bill is not reported by the committee at this session, another measure will be introduced in the new Congress.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL BOARD

The Cambridge School Committee met last night and organized. Under the provisions of the city charter the Mayor is chairman of the board. John F. Gadsby was reelected vice-chairman and Miss Elizabeth S. O'Connor the secretary.



Hell Gate Bridge, New York, now nearing completion

OPPOSITION TO RAISING FRESH LEVIES IN FRANCE

M. Humbert Enters Protest Against Proposal and Points to Need for War Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France—M. Charles Humbert, the editor of the Journal and a member of the Senate, has entered a strong protest through his paper against the proposal to submit without exception all men previously rejected for, or exempted from, military service, to a fresh examination.

The view he takes is that "to think only of effectiveness is not to understand the war." Whereas, he observes, the Government is convinced that the strength of the present armies must be maintained by providing them with fresh contingents, even though the latter be drawn from elements hitherto regarded as unusable; he himself is equally convinced that, far from giving men to the army, they must be withdrawn from it for the purpose of reestablishing and developing productive power at home, if the national effort is to be rendered more efficacious.

For war today, he writes, is waged not only at the front, but also in the rear. It is not only soldiers that wage it, but peoples. . . . It is the effort of the population which regulates the effort of the troops. Effectiveness, as I have said a thousand times before, are nothing without material. Victory does not go to the great battalions; it goes to those battalions that are best equipped, best instructed and best directed. A hundred thousand men, provided with powerful modern artillery, accustomed to the use of it, commanded by leaders who know how to use it, provisioned by well employed railways and factories with a large turnover, will defeat 200,000, 500,000 men not possessed of the same means. At this very moment we are seeing a tragic instance of this. Rumania, where valiant troops are forced to yield before an adversary wholly inferior numerically, who is advancing preceded by a storm of artillery. For if von Mackensen's and von Falkenhayn's divisions have only three regiments of infantry, some of them possess as much as 200 guns.

As for the question of effectiveness itself, M. Humbert maintains that, in the first place, it should have been settled long ago by an agreement between the Allies. The first argument on which their leaders base their certainty of success, he points out, is the abundance of their resources in men, and he therefore asks why France should be called upon to increase what is already a most generous contribution of that in which she is the most poor. Let this numerical power, in which our coalition puts its trust, he writes, affirm itself with a view to at least facilitating our task.

That, however, is not the whole question, he continues. The Entente is already very greatly superior numerically in the west, but, despite the valor and heroism of the allied troops, that has not sufficed to turn the balance in their favor. What is wanted, therefore, is something else; namely, material.

M. Humbert acknowledges that much has been accomplished in this latter direction, especially with regard to the manufacture of heavy modern artillery, but he contends that the output must be multiplied tenfold to meet the actual need. Moreover, he points out that if the Allies have been able to remedy matters somewhat, it has been with the assistance of neutrals, and there has been a failure to give the work the solid and durable basis of a largely national production.

"Hence," he writes, "the future of the war, the fate of the terrible game that has been played for the past two years, depends not on the numerical reinforcement of our troops, but on a better organization of the interior. What we need is not more soldiers, but more artisans. Let us withdraw from the front the specialists in the manufacture of artillery, the two or three thousand skilled workers who should never have left our factories. Let us withdraw as many men as are required to organize, with the non-utilized elements in the rear, the work of our mines, our warehouses, our waterways, and to put our means of transport, both exterior and interior, into working order again. Those who insist on seeing in the war nothing but a question of effectiveness do not understand it."

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cape Town Bureau

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The remarkable range of products which the Union of South Africa is capable of producing has recently been illustrated by the shipment of such diverse articles as meat, oats, leather, eggs, fruit, wattle bark, maize, cotton, wool, hides and skins, raisins, seal skins and ostrich feathers. A consignment of several tons of liquorice root is now awaiting shipment at Mossel Bay, whilst arrowroot, ginger and chicory are also being more or less grown in the country. Upward of 120,000 tons of sugar are expected to be produced in Natal during the coming season.

AWARDS TO AIRMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Flight Sub-Lieut. Edward L. Pulling, R. N. A. S., and the Distinguished Service Cross to Flight Lieut. Egbert Cadbury and Flight Sub-Lieut. Gerrard W. R. Fane of the R. N. A. S. in recognition of their distinguished services on the occasion of the destruction of a Zeppelin airship off the Norfolk coast, in the early morning of Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1916.

SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A resolution opposing military training in elementary and secondary schools has been adopted by the executive committee of the American School Peace League. The committee has voted in favor of compulsory physical training in all public schools and endorsed the plans for international arbitration advanced by the World's Peace Court League. The school league is preparing to publish a revised American history after the war.

PRESS VIEWS ON POLISH DEBATE IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Opinions of German Papers Vary—Socialist Organ Supports Stand of Minority Spokesman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The German "bourgeois" press did not attempt to conceal its dissatisfaction with the Polish debate in the Prussian Diet, and with those who were responsible for it. That the Conservative motion was superfluous, and stormed open doors, at it were, wrote the Frankfurter Zeitung, the debate has shown. Unfortunately, however, it has also shown that that motion was a mistake, for it gave rise to altercations and discussions that are not only unnecessary in view of the present military and political situation, but are also injurious, and that no one but our enemies can read with pleasure.

For the rest, the Frankfurter paper considered that the Conservative coalition's margin of victory was a very small one in view of the constitution of the House, and further observed that it represented what would have been a minority in the Reichstag. In this connection, it wrote, it may be pointed out that this is not the first time, even during the war, that the majority in the Lower House of the Diet has adopted resolutions regarding policy and the conduct of war that would have been impossible in the Reichstag. It has recently been remarked that to the many other reasons for the alteration of the Prussian franchise there is also added this: that the majority among the representatives of the Empire should not be of a totally different character from that among the representatives of the largest Federal state.

Meanwhile, curiously enough, there were others of the bourgeois papers which seemed inclined to hold the Polish and Socialist speakers responsible for the trend of the debate. Even the Berliner Tageblatt observed disapprovingly of the Polish spokesman's declaration: "This sounds almost like the proclamation of a Polish irredentist," while the Vossische Zeitung remarked in a warning tone: "That certainly was not the way in which a gift such as the creation of an independent Polish State should have been received by the Poles. And—be the political motives of the donors what they may—they will do well to consider again to what extent they are acting in their own interests by the maintenance of such an attitude. This way of making a gift felt to be a gift, commented the Vorwärts on this passage, is, however, not calculated to make the recipient grateful. And besides the Polish legions have, by their sacrifice, brought a counter gift which is also not to be despised."

Indeed, the official Socialist organ, although now in the hands of the Socialist majority, was not grudging in its support of the stand taken by the minority spokesman in the House. The Right, it wrote, must have known well enough what would be the result of a discussion of this dangerous material in the Lower House, and it only intensified by its provocative speeches

the effect that was to be expected in any case. . . . It is extraordinary that those who have the world "Welt-politik" most often on their lips pay least attention to the necessary conditions for this. "Weltpolitik" cannot be practised if one cannot even get on with a neighbor who speaks a different tongue. If the views represented by the Right in the Lower House are regarded abroad as typical of those prevailing in Germany, inestimable injury must be done to the German cause. The Minister of the Interior set out in an entirely wrong direction when he involved himself in a heated debate with the Social Democratic spokesman. He may have seen therein a tactical means of extricating himself from a highly unpleasant situation, but he did not in the least make good the serious harm that had been done by the other side.

That the debate provoked by the Right, concluded the Vorwärts, summing up, has to a great extent nullified the effect looked for by the Government from the Warsaw proclamation there can be no manner of doubt. All the same, some good also may be derived from the discussion if one knows how to discover it; the recognition, in fact, that we have to reckon in the east, not indeed with an irredentist but with a considerably strengthened consciousness of self on the part of the Poles. We shall have to reconcile ourselves to the fact that there are in some Prussian provinces bilingual districts, that there are provinces with two official languages. This recognition may not be pleasant for the German population of the east, but to take it into due account is a duty towards the nation as a whole. German policy in the east may no longer be governed by such ecclesiastical considerations as whether a village is German or Polish. Higher and more important interests are at stake here.

TURKS' ACTION AT MESSA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Rabat Bureau

RABAT, Morocco—The Arab paper Al Kiblat, published in Mecca, states that the Turks have removed from the tomb of the Prophet at Medina the famous pearl known by Muhammadans as "al caucab od dorri." The pearly star. They have also removed the two golden lamps of the tomb, and the greater portion of the treasure which for centuries have formed the basis of the treasury of the holy city. Al Kiblat states that the removal of this committed is surely an act of unbelievable, if it were not for the fact that the Unionists have long won themselves a reputation for a lack of respect of the Muhammadan holy places. It was only quite recently, continues the Arab paper, that they were bombarding the sanctuary of Ibrahim and that soldiers ill treated defenseless pilgrims intent on their devotions. The sanctuaries of Nedjet and of Kerbela have not escaped their brutality. They have been bombarded and ravaged. Such actions are prompted by atheism and by the conviction of the Turks that they will surely be defeated. They are doing their worst before being finally driven out of a country where they have never been anything but aliens. The paper adds that the jewels from the holy place have already been put up for sale in bankers' premises.

TORONTO'S DEBT PLACES CHECK ON EXPANSION

Transportation Problem, Which May Compel Expropriation of Metropolitan Railway's Franchise, Sent to Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Following the receipt of a carefully prepared report from the Board of Control, the City Council, at a meeting called to wind up the year's business, adopted a policy of maintenance rather than expansion. The report pointed out that the present debt of the city amounts to \$105,000,000, new debentures issued and sold in 1916 amounting to \$11,000,000, charges in respect to which will approximate \$900,000 yearly, and that early in 1917 new debentures amounting to several millions would have to be issued.

Another item of expense mentioned is the city's insurance of 32,000 soldiers, which represents a liability of \$32,000,000. The city has already paid out \$700,000 in premiums on the 10,000 men who went overseas with the first and second contingents. This insurance liability is daily increasing as enlistments continue.

Finance Commissioner Bradshaw, in his initial address to the council, urged that no new work, unless absolutely necessary, be proceeded with during the continuance of the war; that before the contracts for such work are signed all financial arrangements be made for carrying on the work; and that taxes be collected earlier in the year in order to save a large amount in bank interest.

Many important questions were dealt with and disposed of, but the most vital of all, the expropriation of the Metropolitan Railway, after lengthy discussion, was sent on to the Legislature. At the January session the city will ask for power to expropriate the franchise of that part of the Metropolitan Railway within the city limits, and for power to construct a double line of tracks on Yonge Street from the present southern terminus of the Metropolitan Railway to the northern limits of the city; for power to give the Metropolitan Railway running rights over said double tracks; for power to construct and equip, without the consent of the rate payers, a civic car line, if necessary, on Yonge Street; for power, without consent of the rate payers, to finance said works.

The Metropolitan Railway is located on one of the most traveled thoroughfares and runs through one of the best residential districts in the city. Its equipment is very inadequate, and thousands of people are compelled to pay two fares within a distance of three miles, a condition the residents of the northern part of the city have endured for the past 17 years. If power to expropriate is granted, it will be the greatest factor in the development of the city's expansion that could be provided. The city is thickly populated for 10 miles east and west and only about three miles north and south, poor transportation facilities being the cause of the slow growth to the north.

The city has been negotiating for years for the purchase of all the lines within the city, but all efforts so far have failed. Fresh impetus has just been added to the transportation question by the order of Mr. Justice Riddell for the commitment of R. J. Fleming, general manager of the Toronto Street Railway Company, which also owns the Metropolitan, for refusal to furnish the city with particulars as to the company's plant and its value, giving him three months in which to supply the information.

TWO NEW CHAIRS FOR UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Liverpool Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England—At the recent annual meeting of the Court of Liverpool University, held in the Town Hall, it was announced by the pro-chancellor that two gifts had been made to the university, namely, £3000 for a chair of classical archaeology from Mr. Sydney Price, and £10,000 from Professor and Mrs. Herdman for the endowment of a chair of geology. The pro-chancellor, in moving that the reports be received, said that the abnormal conditions created by the war had increased in intensity. As many as 1257 persons connected with the university had responded to the country's call. In the year preceding the war they had 888 full-time students. The first year of war brought the number down to 631, and in the present session it was 543. The men now enrolled at the university were all under military age, aliens or others who were not allowed by the Government to join the army. The work had been carried on by depleted staffs, many of the professors and lecturers being in the army or rendering special national service.

Touching on the gifts made to the university, the pro-chancellor said they still needed a chair of geography. They possessed a lectureship, but geography had become more and more important and more and more a university subject. But the greatest need of the time was in connection with the department of chemistry. The chemical laboratory was the first building put up by University College. It had been twice enlarged, but the students and research work had far outgrown the accommodation, and they wanted a new laboratory, not to take the place of, but to supplement the existing one. He hoped soon to see a chair of industrial chemistry added to the four chairs of chemistry already in existence.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Pripet River, near Pinsk, German cavalrymen, fighting on foot, stormed two Russian points of support with the bayonet and brought in as prisoners one officer and 35 men.

There is nothing to report from the Franco-Belgian or Macedonian fronts.

Monday—The War Office announcement of Sunday is as follows:

Rumanian theater—Front of Archduke Joseph. In the frontier mountains toward Moldavia the fighting continues to be favorable for us. North of the Uzul valley German troops captured Solytar height from the Russians and maintained it against strong counter thrusts.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The troops of Lieutenant-General von Morgen and Lieutenant-General Kuehn encountered strong resistance north and northeast of Rinnik Sarat, especially on the edge of the mountains. By a strenuous attack they succeeded in entering the hostile position and repulsing strong counterattacks. Between Rinnik Sarat and the Ruzan lowlands our troops gained ground after violent fighting.

The Danube army is fighting its way toward the strongly fortified line between Gurguet, west of Braila, and Clucia, southwest of Braila.

In Dobruja Bulgarian troops have gained further victories and are progressing toward Matchin.

Western front: The artillery fighting was violent at times south of La Bassée canal, on both sides of the Somme and northwest of Rheims. On the south bank of the Ancre our long range guns set fire to several ammunition depots.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British official communication issued last evening says:

Our patrols entered the enemy trenches east of Armentieres at several places last night. Early this morning a hostile patrol reached our lines south of Pilkem, north of Ypres, but was immediately driven out.

During the night the enemy artillery was somewhat more active than usual north of the Ancre. Today the artillery activity continued by both sides at various places along the front, being most marked on the Loos salient and in the neighborhood of Faubussant and Ypres.

Monday—The report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Southeast of Le Transloy the enemy defenses were effectively bombarded during the day. An enemy ammunition dump was blown up as the result of our fire.

The enemy artillery has been somewhat more active than usual in the neighborhood of Martinpuich.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The communication issued last evening by the War Office says:

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans directed a strong surprise attack against the trenches we had taken to the east of Chambray farm. The attack failed completely.

On the remainder of the front the day was comparatively quiet.

Belgian statement:

To the east of Ramskapelle and toward Dixmude reciprocal bombardments took place. A lively struggle by means of field artillery is reported at Het-Sas.

Monday—The bulletin issued by the War Office on Sunday night on the progress of the campaign reads:

No event of importance occurred during the day.

In the course of the year 1916 the French troops, in breaking the assault of the enemy forces against Verdun fortress and forcing the enemy troops to withdraw on both banks of the Somme, have taken 78,500 German prisoners.

Sunday—The official statement issued by the War Office on Saturday night reads:

The day, relatively calm, was marked by intermittent artillery actions on both sides of the Aisne and on the left bank of the Meuse. The German artillery was very active today in the neighborhood of Dixmude and Steenstraete, the Belgian batteries replying.

Eastern theater: From Dec. 24 to Dec. 29 there was no event of importance. The artillery struggle continued particularly lively in the Monastir sector. Italian troops repulsed a Bulgarian reconnaissance near Lake Presba. In the region of Lake Ochrida, Meschishia, which had been occupied by Austrian elements, was retaken by the Allies. The British army carried out several successful raids on the Struma base and bombarded Demir-Pissar by means of airplanes.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Our opponents strongly attacked the Rumanians on the front north and south of the River Kasino, eight versts east of the Moldavian frontier. The Rumanians maintained their positions. An attack by our opponents pressed back the Rumanians near the source of the River Rimna and obliged them to retire to the region of Patroanu, 20 versts west of Pokshany.

In the region of Pokshany and further to the southeast, as far as the Danube, our detachments took up new positions during the night without pressure from our opponents' bank.

In the morning our opponents began to launch attacks on the River

Bezeu and along the Bezeu-Braila railway. The attack was arrested by our rifle and artillery fire.

At noon our opponents attempted an advance in the region of Comanula, 15 versts west of Braila, but were beaten back by our rifle fire and retired in disorder. They are intrenching themselves in positions 800 to 1000 feet from our line.

In Dobruja our opponents, about 23 battalions strong, deployed against the center of our positions, assumed the offensive and pressed back our troops, which retired on the next line of defense.

BRITISH PRESS NOW TURNS TO AMERICAN NOTE

(Continued from page one)

tion of the character of the struggle in the past, the present and the future.

As for the past, the German note takes no account of the facts, dates and figures, which establish that the war was desired, provoked and declared by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

At the Hague conference it was a German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament. In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addressed to Serbia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared war upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had at once been accorded.

The Central Empires then rejected all attempts made by the Entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a conference; France proposed an international commission; the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration, and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.

Belgium was invaded by an empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were "scraps of paper," and that "necessity knows no law."

At the present moment these sham offers on the part of Germany rest on the "war map" of Europe alone, which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation, and not the real strength of the belligerents. A peace concluded upon these terms would be only to the advantage of the aggressors, who, after imagining that they would reach their goal in two months, discovered after two years that they could never attain it.

As for the future, the disasters caused by the German declaration of war, and the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her allies against both belligerents and neutrals, demand penalties, reparation and guarantees. Germany avoids mention of any of these.

In reality these overtures made by the Central Powers are nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of war and to end it by imposing a German peace. The object of these overtures is to create dissension in public opinion in the Allied countries. But that public opinion has, in spite of all the sacrifices endured by the Allies, already given its answer with admirable firmness, and has denounced the empty pretense of the declaration of the enemy powers.

They have the further object of stiffening public opinion in Germany and in the countries allied to her—one and all severely tried by their losses, worn out by economic pressure and crushed by the supreme effort which has been imposed upon their inhabitants.

They endeavor to deceive and intimidate public opinion in neutral countries, whose inhabitants have long since made up their minds where the initial responsibilities lie, and are far too enlightened to favor the designs of Germany by abandoning the defense of human freedom.

Finally, these overtures attempt to justify in advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries and violations of neutrality.

Fully conscious of the gravity of this moment, but equally conscious of its requirements, the Allied governments, closely united to one another and in perfect sympathy with their peoples, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

Once again the Allies declare that no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and of the free existence of small states; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end, once and for all, forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations, and to afford the only effective guarantee for the future security of the world.

In conclusion, the Allied Powers think it necessary to put forward the following considerations, which show the special situation of Belgium after two and a half years of war. In virtue of the international treaties signed by five great European powers, of which Germany was one, Belgium enjoyed before the war a special status, rendering her territory inviolable and placing her under the guarantee of the powers, outside all European conflicts. She was, however, in spite of these treaties, the first to suffer the aggression of Germany. For this reason the Belgian Government think it necessary to define the aims which Belgium has never ceased to pursue while fighting side by side with the Entente Powers for right and justice.

Belgium has always scrupulously fulfilled the duties which her neutrality imposed upon her. She has taken up arms to defend her independence and her neutrality violated by Germany and to show that she remains

faithful to her international obligations.

On the 4th of August, 1914, in the Reichstag, the German Chancellor admitted that this aggression constituted an injustice contrary to the laws of nations, and pledged himself in the name of Germany to repair it. During two and a half years this injustice has been cruelly aggravated by the proceedings of the occupying forces, which have exhausted the resources of the country, ruined its industries, devastated its towns and villages and have been responsible for innumerable massacres, executions and imprisonments.

At this very moment, while Germany is proclaiming peace and humanity to the world, she is deporting Belgian citizens by thousands, and reducing them to slavery.

Belgium, before the war, asked for nothing but to live in harmony with her neighbors. Her King and her Government have but one aim—the re-establishment of peace and justice. But they desire only peace, which would assure to their country legitimate reparation, guarantees and safeguards for the future.

Spain's Reply to America

Believes Peace Plan Would Not Be Effective at Present

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The Spanish Government's reply to President Wilson's note says the demarche which the United States invites Spain to make would not be effective, particularly as the Central Empires have already expressed the firm conviction that the conditions of peace should be concerted between the belligerents alone.

The Government suspends its action and reserves it for a moment when the efforts of all those who desire peace can have greater utility and efficacy than now.

Finally, the Government notifies its readiness now as at the opening of the war to cooperate with all neutrals who may consider themselves injured.

The text of the note is as follows:

"The Spanish Government has received from the Ambassador of the United States the note by the President of the United States to the belligerent nations and another communication in which it is said that the moment is opportune for action by the Government of His Majesty in support of the attitude by the Government of the United States.

"The Spanish Government, in answer to the initiative of the President of the United States, knowing the various impressions produced, believes that the action in which Spain is invited to participate will be ineffective, especially as the Central Empires have expressed their intention that the peace conditions shall be arranged exclusively among the belligerents.

"Nevertheless, the Spanish Government, having in consideration the noble desires of the American Government, which are worthy the praise of all peoples, is disposed to associate itself with every negotiation which has for its object the facilitating of the humanitarian work of ending the present war.

"Spain, however, will suspend all action until the time when her efforts and work in favor of peace can be more useful and efficacious than at the present time. Until then the Spanish Government believes that it would be opportune to declare, with regard to an entente of the neutral powers for the defense of their interests, that it is disposed now, as it was at the beginning of the war, to commence negotiations which might lead to an accord capable of uniting the non-belligerent powers."

Dual Monarchy and Scandinavia

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Vienna telegram says Austria-Hungary has replied to the Scandinavian notes that the Austro-Hungarian Government is glad to state its views in this matter agree with theirs. The Austro-Hungarian Government received President Wilson's proposals sympathetically, and, therefore, observes with satisfaction that Sweden, Denmark and Norway support his initiative.

ALLIES' REPLY TO GERMANY READY TO GO

(Continued from page one)

now, however, that seems to be the result of the logic of the situation, is, "What will the President do next?"

It is said now that when Mr. Bryan was here recently and received from the President thanks for what the former secretary had done in the campaign, it was not possible that he failed to take the opportunity of urging the President to make a bid for peace. Mr. Bryan had urged this publicly through the campaign and later. Indeed, almost the first telegram of congratulations received by the President following the dispatch of his note, was one from Mr. Bryan.

Furthermore, those who are familiar with the situation, are well aware that Secretary Lansing has consistently urged upon the President the fact that any untimely action for peace would be offensive to the Allies. It is understood now that when the Secretary of State was overruled by the President's sudden determination to act, Mr. Lansing came to the conclusion that the only possible basis for the note that could offer an excuse without giving offense to the Allies was to place it on the ground of being sent in the interest of this country alone. The President later, it is understood, consented to the amending of the note in order to carry this idea.

BLAME LAID ON POLICY PURSUED BY MR. WILSON

(Continued from page one)

they are led to believe are the purposes of the United States; that they have considered the United States' motives, certainly since the Mexican war in 1848—namely, territorial acquisition. Then again, there is found a Mexican undercurrent looking toward the eventual recovery of territory lost by Mexico to the United States as a result of the Mexican War.

General Carranza, whose Government is asserted to have broken down, is held by many Mexicans to be the tool of the United States in the present situation, this causing large numbers to leave his standard and join General Villa who, private information sets forth, is building up his forces to a much greater extent than is generally conceded, at the same time being well supplied with arms. The feeling has prevailed for some time that General Carranza was only the figurehead of his Government and that the real forces behind it were General Gonzales and General Obregon.

To General Villa, bandit leader though he may be, is ascribed real capability by the informant of The Christian Science Monitor. This ability, crude in its way, has, notwithstanding, appealed to the Mexicans, especially in view of the fact that General Villa lives right among his troops. On the other hand, it is held that many Mexicans charge cowardice against General Carranza because he does not go forward with his forces.

Had Mr. Wilson recognized General Huerta, as did 26 other nations, it is held that peace and order would ere now have been restored across the border. The cause for the continued strife and suffering in Mexico is, then, placed at the door of the President—because of his vacillating policy, or lack of policy.

The proper policy for the United States in Mexico is believed by The Christian Science Monitor's informant to be, first, an assurance at the outset that the United States does not want Mexican territory, nor to interfere with the sovereignty or autonomy of its Government—to assure the people that this Government does not contemplate taking advantage of their national weakness to enlarge its land holdings. Secondly, regardless of who may be President of Mexico, to demand the protection of American lives and property over the border, and the protection of United States treaty rights.

The point is made that today the demand for protection for United States citizens in Mexico is incidental, in that most of those who were there have long since fled from the country. But it is not declared that the people formerly there had the right to protection, in that many of them were encouraged to settle in Mexico to develop the commercial interests of the United States with the understanding that they could do so with the same guarantee of safety as was accorded United States citizens in other alien lands.

Referring to the European situation and President Wilson's diplomatic notes requesting the belligerents to state their respective terms of peace, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor castigates Mr. Wilson for being, apparently, unacquainted with the aims for which the several nations have been struggling these two and a half years.

It is termed inconceivable that Mr. Wilson could have perused the volume of literature that has been circulated in the United States, setting forth over and again the antipodal motives admittedly governing the belligerents, and have dispatched his peace-terms notes to Europe, couched in the "unfortunate" language that has so aroused the indignation of the Entente Allies.

Since the start of the European struggle, it is recalled that Mr. Wilson has made numerous speeches in which he displayed, it seemed, unfamiliarity with the stated facts of the European aims.

It is pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor that the mistakes of Mr. Wilson have placed the United States in a position as serious as may be without drawing the nation into actual hostilities. The only remaining step necessary to the latter, it is emphasized, is the landing of troops on United States soil, a measure that would leave no alternative.

The Wilson peace-term notes are believed by this bureau's informant to have been dispatched with sincerity, in the belief that the time actually had come when steps might reasonably be taken toward discussing peace. That the notes were untimely is explained, and in amplification the opinion is expressed that Mr. Wilson quite likely was hastened in forwarding the notes by the allurements that might come to a pacifist at the head of the leading neutral nation, to be the initial peacemaker.

BERMUDA CHANNEL FORMALLY OPENED

ST. GEORGE, Bermuda—The new channel leading into St. George Harbor was formally opened on Monday by the Governor, who was attended by his staff, the Legislature, naval, military and civil dignitaries. The day was observed as a general holiday throughout the colony.

A ribbon stretched across the channel was cut at 12:20 p. m. by the Governor, who declared the channel opened to the commerce of the world. A procession of shipping led by the Governor on board a dredger then passed through the channel. Within half an hour after the opening a Norwegian steamer in search of coal was the first vessel to navigate the channel.

Notice of Advance in Prices

The increasing cost of labor and raw materials (particularly cotton fabric) has made it necessary to advance prices to dealers and consumers—effective January 1, 1917—15 percent on pneumatic automobile tire casings and motorcycle tire casings and 10 percent on pneumatic tubes and motor truck tires.

Present abnormal conditions fully justify a greater increase, and should they continue, a further increase may become necessary.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to Get From Goodyear Service Station—Dealers Everywhere

GEN. CARRANZA GIVES IDEAS ON GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page one)

Latin-American nations be constructed on this basis, and the problem will have been solved.

"In Mexico, from its independence up to today, of the legal governments which have existed, some few have followed this idea, as that of Juarez, and for that reason they could go forward. The other ones, as those of Guerrero and Madero, had to perish for not having fulfilled it. They wanted to impose order by teaching the law, and failure was the result."

In recommending against the parliamentary form of government, he said: "What is it that is aimed at in the theory of parliamentarianism? Nothing less than to take away from the President his governing powers, so that Congress may exercise them, by means of a commission from its body, called a 'Cabinet.' In other words, the effort is being made to have the personal President disappear, remaining only a decorative figure. Where would then be the power of the government? In the Parliament—and as this, in its quality of a deliberative body, is ordinarily inept for administration—the Government would always move groping in the dark, fearful at each moment of being censured."

"It would be at least imprudent to hurl ourselves towards the experience of a feeble government, when it is so easy to make it strong and to consolidate the system of government by a personal President, which was left to us by the Constitution of 1857."

Furthermore, the parliamentary régime necessarily presupposes two or more political parties, perfectly organized, and a considerable number of men in each one of those parties, among whom may frequently be distributed the governmental functions.

"Now, then, as we are still lacking the two conditions to which I have just referred, the Government would find itself constantly in the difficulty of completing the Cabinet, as a result of frequent departmental crises."

"As I understand it, the parliamentary régime has not given a different result in the few Latin-American countries where it has been adopted; but to me the most evident proof that it is not a system of government from which one can expect great advantages, is that the United States of the North, which have established in their democratic institutions the system of a personal President, have not so much as considered the parliament-

tary régime, which means that they do not concede it to have practical value of any kind."

Referring to the existing vice-presidential system, General Carranza said: "The vice-presidency of Mexico has presented the spectacle of a functionary either useless or a violator of the law in attempting to overthrow the President of the Republic."

The system adopted by the government under my charge will not encounter any of those difficulties, and will have a truly popular foundation, since the members of Congress, legitimate representatives of the people, will receive the powers delegated by the people to the President if occasion arises."

Speaking of education, the First Chief said: "The Government which emanated from the Revolution—and this is well known through the entire Republic—has worked eagerly in diffusing instruction throughout all classes, and I have good foundation for my belief that the impulse given not only will be continued but will also be intensified each day, in order to make of the Mexicans a cultured people, capable of understanding their high destiny, and of lending to the Government of the Nation a cooperation so solid and efficacious that it may make impossible, on the one hand, anarchy, and on the other dictatorship."

In conclusion, he said: "The Government in my charge believes they have fulfilled their labor in the measure of their strength, and if it in they have not obtained all the success that might be desirable, this must be attributed to the fact that the enterprise is highly difficult, and exacts constant attention, which it has been impossible to devote to it, occupied as I have been constantly by the multiple difficulties to which I have had to attend."

"It behooves you now to crown the work, to the execution of which I hope you will devote yourselves, with all the faith, with all the ardor, and with all the enthusiasm that your country expects from you, which has placed her hopes in you and awaits the moment in which you may give to her institutions which are wise and just."

LEAGUE SETS FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Housewives League of Spartanburg, the largest town in upper South Carolina, has pledged its members not to pay more than 35 cents the dozen for eggs nor more than 20 cents the pound for turkeys not dressed. The league is trying to devise a plan by which it may make purchases for its members directly from producers.

CONFERENCES ON EVENING SCHOOLS

In cooperation with the nation-wide movement to educate the illiterate immigrant, the commissioner of education for Massachusetts, Dr. Payson Smith, has arranged for a series of evening school conferences in the State. These are intended for evening school teachers, members of school committees and individuals engaged in a wide variety of social work with non-English speaking people.

Topics to be discussed include: The present evening school situation, the teachers' problems, helping the evening school teacher, organization and follow-up work in training for citizenship, proposed legislation, report of immigrant commission, what should a city attempt in evening school organization? and what should a town attempt in evening school organization?

The first conference will be held next Saturday in the Technical High School, Fall River. The other places and dates are as follows: State Normal School, Lowell, Jan. 13; State Normal School, Fitchburg, Jan. 20; Central High School, Springfield, Feb. 10; Normal Art School, Boston, Feb. 17.

NOW is the
time to buy
your LINENS.
They are scarce
and getting scarcer.
We have the tremendous stocks we assembled in 1915, which we are selling in the WHITE SALE at close to the old low prices.

—Pattern Cloths, \$2.75 to \$3.50
—Napkins, doz., \$2.45 to \$3.25
—Yard Linens, \$1.00 to \$2.50
(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)
SHEPARD
STONING
Shepard Sewell Company
Tremont St., Winter St., Temple St.

WOMAN'S PART IN EDUCATION IN SOUTH AMERICA

Her Influence Admitted to Be Far-Reaching—Duty to Girls Now Recognized, and State Universities Are Open to Them

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru.—In no portion of the world, unless one excepts India, is the influence of women so far-reaching as it is in the South American republics. It seems to be a fact that the life of seclusion, or nonparticipation in any activities outside of her home, causes the wife and mother so isolated to become a real power within her sphere, and to wield a powerful influence over her husband and sons. The woman controls the education of her children; her directing hand is on them until their maturity; and her character, disciplined or undisciplined, her standards, high or low, leave their impress on the growing youth. In other words, she conditions the standards of the nation, and it is important that the subject of women's education should be foremost in the minds of the people who are interested in the countries south of Panama.

There are many points of difference to be considered in the educational systems of North America and South America. There is the legacy of caste in the South which the United States does not have to take into consideration, but which exists in a very strong degree in the South American republics. Because of this caste system, the free public elementary schools are used only by children of the lower class, and these schools do not connect with the colleges and fieces, from which nearly 80 per cent of the students pass into the universities and professional schools. There is a great class difference between the private school and between the teachers, so that both pupils and teachers are drawn from different social grades.

There is also the matter of coeducation to be considered. Public opinion in South and Central America does not approve of it; it only tolerates it. This sentiment against the mixture of the sexes in schools prevails in the larger cities even in the primary schools, although in the country it is permitted. Some states, however, forbid the enrollment of boys beyond a certain age in mixed classes.

The colleges and liceos are rarely coeducational. In the normal schools, which are practically secondary, coeducation is more frequently found. There are far more women than men training to be teachers in this country, and that many of them are in the coeducational normal schools is not an indication of a growing sentiment in favor of education, but it means that the men of this country are not considering the profession of teaching as offering sufficient inducement to make it a life work. At Rio de Janeiro, in the normal school in which 1071 pupils are enrolled, all but 40 of the students are women and girls. In the Instituto Pedagógico of Chile, which is the normal school of the university, the women outnumber the men three to one, although when the institution was opened in 1890 no women were expected, and the few who first asked to enter were met with no warm welcome. Ecuador is practically without trained teachers and few connected with the department of public instruction have had professional training. Even the normal school at Quito is not in charge of a person with a teacher's training. In Peru normal schools are being started, but practically all of the primary teachers are untrained.

A large percentage of the enrollment in the normal schools are girls from the lower classes, as even yet the women of the higher classes do not care to enter into the world in any wage earning profession. The future teachers come from homes in which there is little culture or refinement, which is most unfortunate, since they go forth to preside over children who in their turn come from the humblest homes, and who must get in the school almost all of the notions of refinement which they will ever possess. Generally no further step is taken educationally by the South American girl who graduates from the elementary school, unless in the direction of the normal or the industrial school.

There is a tendency in South America to establish commercial schools of secondary grades. In Argentina, which is the most advanced State educationally, there are several schools in the provincial towns to which girls are admitted, and of the three schools in Buenos Aires for professional training, one is for girls alone. In Bolivia, a special two-year course is offered girls in the commercial school in La Paz, where the regular course for boys is five years. In Brazil there are no national commercial schools, but the municipalities subsidize a few private schools. There is a Professional School for Women in Rio de Janeiro, which was established as an experiment and has succeeded far beyond the expectation of its founders. It offers courses in sewing, embroidery, flower making, designing, book-keeping and typewriting.

In Argentina the Government maintains five industrial schools for women in the provinces, and five in the city of Buenos Aires. Chile has 28, besides the normal industrial school at Santiago.

The higher education which the states offer is coeducational. The state universities are open everywhere to women, as the authorities are recognizing the fact that it is a duty to educate girls as well as boys, and it is endeavoring to provide them not only with elementary but with a higher education as well. Yet the pro-



View of the San Diego exposition, showing the California State building

BIG EXPOSITION AT SAN DIEGO CLOSES GATES

After Two Years of Existence Beautiful Mission City Passes Into History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—With the sounding of " taps " and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" by Mrs. Ernestine Schumann-Helk, the Panama California International Exposition passed into history at midnight last night after two consecutive years of operation. All day long Monday the final celebration was held. In the morning two battalions of the Twenty-first United States Infantry took part in a sham battle, with touches of realism in the form of land mines, barbed wire entanglements and heavy artillery.

Lyman Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury, Mayor Ralph of San Francisco, N. A. Vantichin, Consul-General of the Netherlands at San Francisco, and R. B. Hale, vice-president of the San Francisco exposition, were among the speakers.

For three months the exposition board of directors will continue to operate the fair in a post-season, while the Park Commission carries out the plan for permanency. Aside from the beauties of buildings and grounds, the post-season will find many exhibits remaining, the Canadian and French exhibits being notable among the foreign displays. Other exhibits, which are to be permanent, will be enlarged by additional collections under a plan for continual enlargement. These permanent exhibits, mainly of archaeological and historical nature, are expected to be of great value educationally.

As a recreation center the exposition grounds are to form a spot in Balboa Park.

With the outdoor organ and pavilion to remain permanently the site of the exposition is expected to continue as a notable music center. The three months post-season plans already made call for a number of exceptional programs and the official organist, Dr. Humphrey Stewart, has been retained. Promptly at midnight on Jan. 1, 1915, when President Wilson in Washington touched a button, the gates of San Diego's Panama-California Exposition were thrown open and every light in the 615-acre "mission city" in Balboa Park was turned on.

The exposition city had been reared within five years, almost wholly as the result of local enthusiasm. There was high romantic charm in the floral effects of avenues of acacias and palms, rose vines everywhere, with a brilliant note here and there provided by poinsettias and bougainvilleas against the gleaming white walls of the buildings, all elaborations on the style of old California missions.

Among the notables who assisted at the opening exercises were Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, personally representing President Wilson; Governor of California Hiram Johnson; former Secretary Lyman J. Gage, Count Del Valle D'Azar, personal representative of the King of Spain, and the Governors of Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona or their personal representatives.

The exercises opened with the dedication of the \$100,000 pipe organ given to the city of San Diego by John D. Spreckels. Three selections were played, augmented by a symphony orchestra and a large chorus of mixed voices. This was a unique musical event of a balmy Southern California December evening.

When the work was started six years ago, the outlook was not promising. San Diego had about 35,000 people, it possessed a 1400-acre park which had little except space and sky to prove that it was a park, for its soil was baked hard and grew nothing except sage and cactus. The preparation of that soil, the plowing and harrowing, the continued flooding accomplished wonders, for it was made a garden, the sage gave way to palm

and acacia, the cactus to eucalypt and cypress, and the barren places were covered with rose and honeysuckle, poinsettia, orange, olive, the spreading myrtle, the blazing bougainvillea and a thousand other vines, shrubs, flowers and trees.

Natural advantages were utilized by San Diego in the building of an exposition city that harmonized with the landscape and the romance of old California, a land where the traditions are Spanish and where had come a renaissance of the glories of old Spain, the dream of a Spain in the western world.

The exposition covered an area of 615 acres—four-fifths of a mile wide and one and one-fifth miles long. There were 15 exposition buildings in all, among them being Home Science Building, Arts and Crafts, Science and Education, Agriculture and Horticulture, Seven Counties of Southern California, California State Building and Arts Building. The main buildings and general exhibits occupied 100 acres; for amusement features, 25 acres; landscape gardens and park, 250 acres. The distance between east and west entrances of the exposition was approximately 4000 feet.

The grounds were on a high plain, surrounded and intersected by deep canyons. Lagoons were built where water views were necessary to complete the landscape picture. A net wire fence completely covered by vines and flowers encircled the grounds, forming a beautiful and effective border.

HOUSTON WILL ADD TO ITS CITY WHARF SPACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—By the sale of more than \$1,000,000 of bonds on Jan. 10 the city of Houston will secure the last section of a \$3,000,000 issue for harbor improvement and, with this money, expects to complete its original wharf development plans by the end of the summer. Houston is an interior port, lying on the Houston Ship Channel, 49 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

By the end of the summer the city will have four concrete municipal docks and a unit of cotton sheds, giving a frontage of 3547 feet on the channel, with an area of 394,000 square feet of wharf space under cover, and with facilities for handling 380 cargoes a year. The wharves have been constructed with the view of accommodating ships of any character.

In addition to this space the city will have a three-story fireproof warehouse containing 312,000 square feet, with a capacity of 50,000 tons. The cotton sheds will store 50,000 bales of cotton. A municipal railroad system will connect the wharves with all of the rail lines which enter Houston, the largest railroad center in the State.

The municipal wharves are open to steamship lines without the daily wharf charge exacted at other ports. Charges will be made for storage in the warehouse and the cotton sheds.

JUDGES TO DISCUSS LEADING QUESTIONS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Circuit court judges of the State are to meet in Milwaukee, Dec. 28, when important topics of legislation will be discussed, says the Journal. One of the questions to be considered is the proposal to broaden the rule under which a man charged with crime may refuse to take the stand to testify. The rule has been abrogated in civil cases and the question has arisen as to whether it is not for the best interests to abolish the rule as applied to criminal cases. Other questions which will come up are changes in the rule under which a husband and wife cannot testify against each other, except in certain special cases, and the degree of immunity that should be extended to a physician who has treated a person charged with crime.

GREEK EDUCATOR DEFENDS ALLIES' ACTS IN GREECE

Dr. Panos Aravantinos in New York Address Criticizes the Government of King Constantine on Its Neutrality Attitude

Dr. Panos Aravantinos, professor of the University of Athens and a Deputy to the Greek Parliament during the premiership of M. Venizelos, defended the action of the Allies in Greece in a speech delivered recently before the Greeks of New York City in Terrace Garden Hall. After referring to the disagreement between M. Venizelos and the King, which resulted in the resignation of the former and led up to the present situation, Dr. Aravantinos said:

"Now let us see how, after 1915, the anti-Venizelist cabinets have carried into effect their policy of neutrality. 'Not only the friendly and benevolent neutrality imposed upon Greece by the treaty with Serbia, but also a strict neutrality required of Greece the exercise of a vigilant police supervision over her shores, and on her seas. It was incumbent upon a neutral country to forbid that the Greek shores should become havens to shelter belligerent submarines, and that the Greek seas should be infested with undersea raiders. To perform this duty, or rather this obligation dictated by the laws of nations, the Greek Navy should have been in constant movement, not only to prevent German submarines from being provisioned from Greek shores, and in Greek waters, but also to punish those who, against the rules of neutrality, provisioned the submarines. Such is the action of nations who are sincerely neutral. Such as America, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. These countries have never allowed German submarines to make their nests along their shores, and to infest their seas. 'But Greece, under the Royalist Cabinet, what has she done? She had her Navy anchored in the Gulf of Salonica, and not only did not watch over her shores and did not police her seas, but she assisted the German submarines to carry on a war of extermination against the shipping of the Allies in Greek waters. Mr. Callimachos, Deputy to the Greek Parliament, and of the Royalist Party, has been found guilty of collaboration with the German submarine commanders. The police after having searched his office, found documents and correspondence proving beyond doubt that this Royalist Deputy has been an accomplice of the German submarine activities in Greek waters. 'Three weeks ago, Captain Bouboulas, an officer of the Greek Navy, and the great-grandson of the famous Greek sea heroine of 1821, Bouboulina, has been able, after careful investigation, to disclose the manner in which the German submarines have been supplied with provisions, and how many eminent Royalist deputies, among whom Mr. Schlemmer, are connected with the work of this provisionment.

"But here with us we have an officer of the Greek Navy, a captain of a Greek torpedo boat; who is in a position to inform you that he had received explicit orders from the Minister of Marine not to cruise about the shores of Attica, so that he might not interfere with in any way disturb the communication and the intelligence of a German submarine with the shores. 'The Allies have brought to the knowledge of the Royal Government of Greece the fact that German submarines were being provisioned in the port of Athens, Phaleron, under the very eyes of the Greek officers. The Royalist Government, however, not only did not take measures to stop such an unneutral action, but even imprisoned those of the Greek citizens who innocently informed the Government of the presence and of the movements of the German submarines. 'Finally, the victorious admiral of the Greek Navy, Pavlos Countoriotis, has disclosed the conduct of the Greek Royalist Government in relation to the German submarines. Admiral Countoriotis has declared that orders were given to captains of the Greek Navy without his knowledge, and contrary to his instructions. These are the witnesses of the conduct of the Royal Government. The character and the patriotism of Admiral Countoriotis have not been challenged even by the bitterest of his enemies. His disclosures remain to this hour unrefuted by the Royalist Government. And these facts have been brought to our knowledge through such trustworthy agencies, I think that I need not attempt to persuade you by mere arguments, that the policy of the King has violated neutrality so far as the Greek waters are concerned.

"I said before that not only a friendly neutrality but a mere plain neutrality imposed upon Greece the duty not to assist the enemies of the Allies, for only then is a nation neutral, when it participates in no way in the struggle between two or more nations. 'And yet, gentlemen, it is a bitter truth that the Royalist Government, to assist the enemies of the Allies, to assist the Bulgarians, had established a spy system to the detriment of the interests of the Allies. And every movement of the Allied troops was immediately reported to the enemies of the Allies, the historic enemies of Greece. You all know of the scandalous deed of Colonel Avdis, who had secretly established a connection with the telephone line of General Sarraill, and thereby stole the orders of the French general. But General Sarraill to avoid arousing ill-feeling in Greek military circles ordered him to go unpunished. 'You are a Greek officer,' said General Sarraill, 'I shall not order to have you shot. Your action is treasonable. Had you been of another nationality, and were it not our desire to show extreme indulgence to the Greeks, I would have ordered to have you executed. You must immediately leave Macedonia.'

"And what do you think the Royalist Government at Athens did to this officer who was caught spying—delivering orders of the French commander to the Bulgarians? It simply decorated him. It showed thereby that it approved the espionage perpetrated against the armies of the Allies.

"Lieutenant Phikiotis of the infantry some time ago disclosed some very important facts. He said that while the Greek army was in a mobilized condition he had received information from the Staff daily of the movements of the Allied armies, and that every day the Greek Staff was sending these information by telegram through Korytza to Monastir, to the Bulgarians. Was this or was it not an overt act of espionage against the Allies? Was it or was it not an open violation of that neutrality which the King and his ministers claim to be so anxious to observe?

"But, gentlemen, the Royalist Government has gone even farther. During the struggle of our ally, Serbia, many Austrian soldiers fled into our neutral territory. After the Serbians had been crushed, the Government at Athens gave orders to the Governor of northern Epirus, and to the Lieutenant Phikiotis to protect, clothe and feed the Austrian soldiers, and to send them safely to Monastir, to be added to the Bulgarian forces fighting the Allies. Likewise the Greek Government ordered Lieutenant Phikiotis to draw funds from the treasury at Janina, Epirus, and provide the Austrian soldiers with abundant money. Such are the actual facts. And there are others, but time does not allow me to review them here before you.

"While such was the assistance given to the Bulgarians and to the Austrians; while the Greek Government had established a telephone line between Korytza, Epirus and Monastir, for the sole purpose of transmitting intelligence to the enemies of the Allies; while the military automobiles were freely offered to be at the disposal of the German military attaches, and of the agents of the Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish embassies, the Allies were refused even means which were not in violation of the friendly neutrality which the Government had promised to observe toward the Allies. During the critical battle on the Babouna passes, when the Serbians held the Bulgarians at bay and reinforcements from the Allies might have defeated the Bulgarians, the French commander asked the Greek Government to be permitted to use the Greek rail for the transportation of troops. The Greek staff refused to grant the permission under the false pretext that Greek troops were being transported by that line. Later it was discovered that no Greek troops were being nor were to be transported by that line. 'Such, gentlemen, is the nature of the neutrality practiced by the Greek Government—a neutrality only in words. Such is the attitude and the entire conduct of the Greek Government toward the Allies—a conduct most openly inimical to the Allied cause, and most benevolent and beneficial to the cause of the Central Powers and their allies. 'In our opinion, the Allies, out of deference for the Greek statesman, M. Venizelos, and for the real feeling of the Greek people—a feeling of sympathy for the Allied cause, delayed taking up those measures which they are now forced to take against the treacherous court of King Constantine."

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM IN MINNESOTA

Session Expected to Be Most Important in Recent Years—Important Reform Measures to Be Introduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The session of the Minnesota Legislature which begins today is likely to be one of the most important in recent State history, from the character and number of measures which already have been drawn for introduction. The Assembly will not only pass on woman suffrage and State prohibition, but on proposed revisions of the State and presidential primary laws and on an ambitious program for reorganization which has been prepared by the State Efficiency and Economy Commission, appointed for the purpose at the session of the Legislature two years ago. Many days of deliberation have been put in by this commission in the effort to make more business-like and less unwieldy the government of the State. The movement began four years ago with the appointment of a similar commission, which introduced an omnibus bill in the last session doing away with many departments. This measure was defeated because the members thought it impracticable in many of its features, and there was strenuous opposition from numerous officeholders. The present commission will introduce 10 bills carrying its proposed reforms, instead of one. Its membership is made up of nine legislators and two nonmembers, so its program is sure of support on the floor of both houses.

The bills propose: Creation of a department of public domain, embracing bureaus of public lands, fish and game, forests, immigration, mines, highways, drainage and waters, each headed by a commissioner. The State's lands and mines are now administered by the State Auditor. In addition to all his other duties, the department being created by a Board of Highway Commissioners, the work being administered by a secretary and engineer; there is an unpaid Forestry Board, a Board of Immigration and a State Drainage Commission. Elimination of unsalaried State boards and substitution thereof of salaried commissioners, who will devote their whole time to the State's work.

Abolition of hotel and oil inspection, and the transfer of these duties to the Dairy and Food Commission. The oil inspection is largely a sinecure, the department being created to prevent substitution of gasoline for kerosene in sales when gasoline was the cheaper article, before the days of motoring. A single State Board of Education to replace several existing boards in charge of each State school, including the Normal School Board, but excepting the Board of Regents of the State University.

A State Bureau of Investments to take the place of the present board, consisting of the State Treasurer, the Governor and the Attorney-General.

Reorganization of the State Board of Health, whose work is now divided with the Minnesota Public Health Association. It has been proposed to the Economy Commission, that the selection of a health commissioner be thrown open to laymen versed in the subject, and not confined to a Medical Commissioner. The Board of Health and the Health Association have been some years at sword's points over public health methods, and the expenditure of funds for sanatoria, State and county, is in the hands of the association and not the board.

Designation of the State Board of Control, which now has charge of the State's penal institutions, as State purchasing agent in control also of the Capitol buildings; amendment of the constitution to limit the House membership to 100 and the Senate membership to 50; a constitutional convention for the revision of the State constitution; separation of the State grain inspection system from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission; a law compelling all State departments to turn all receipts over to the State Treasurer as soon as received.

The State Prohibition Party will urge the adoption of a statutory prohibition bill, but it is likely that this will be superseded by a bill for a constitutional amendment, as the sentiment for this plan is more general among the dry forces in the Legislature. Prohibition has a clear majority in the House and is expected to be passed by the Senate.

YALE MAN TO LECTURE IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Announcement is made by the board of regents, University of California, that Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University, has been appointed lecturer on the Hitchcock Foundation during the term commencing Aug. 17, says the Examiner. His subject will be "Price Levels."

Gordon J. Laing, professor of classical literature in the University of Chicago, will succeed Prof. Paul Shorey, for the three months beginning January.

Marius Joseph Scammell was appointed to succeed Walter C. Barnes as assistant in history.

Newton B. Drury was reappointed secretary to President Wheeler and as instructor in public speaking. Dr. Ludwig Ehrlich of Exeter College, Oxford, was appointed lecturer in political science.

FORT WORTH TO BE HEADQUARTERS IN HIGHWAY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Fort Worth has been selected as district headquarters for the Federal highway engineers, who have charge of the expenditure of the funds by the Government in the improvement of highways in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas, the states comprising this district. Approximately \$8,981,000 will be spent by the Government on good roads in the four states in this district.

This money is to be spent by the Federal Government, dollar for dollar with that spent by the State governments under a state highway department, which must be created. Texas has no state highway department, but a bill has been drafted and will undoubtedly be passed by the coming session of the Legislature, which will in every way meet with the Federal requirements.

RURAL DISTRICT LIBRARIES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Dr. C. H. Brough, who will become Governor of Arkansas next month, announced in an address here before the Arkansas Library Association, of which he is president, that he will recommend to the next Legislature an appropriation of \$5000 per year for free circulating libraries for rural districts and the establishment of a State Library Board.

"In my opinion," he said, "the improvement of the country-communities of Arkansas is our fundamental political, economic, educational and religious problem. Eighty-seven per cent of our 1,700,000 people do not enjoy the same social, educational and religious advantages of their city cousins. Rather than encourage our country people to move to town after these advantages we should take the advantages to them. There is no better way of accomplishing this than by building up good rural schools and libraries."

PEACE LEAGUE IS FOLLY SAYS COL. ROOSEVELT

Former President Scourges Germany for Deportations and Urges Preparedness

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt, in the February number of the Metropolitan magazine, complains that "apostles of feeble folly" making up the League to Enforce Peace are coming forward.

"Germany," he writes, "has just perpetrated a new and dreadful offense against that moral law which should govern nations even when they are at war with one another. She has deported thousands of civilian non-combatants, men and women, from France and tens of thousands from Belgium and announces that she will deport hundreds of thousands more. These captured civilians are to serve as State slaves in Germany and by their toil make easier the conquest by Germany of their fellow-countrymen."

"Germany's act is one of infamy, and the act of any nation or set of men or individual man who fails to protest as strongly as possible against it, or whose conduct tends to distract attention from it, is in the interest of the wrongdoer and is itself infamous. The agitation of the League to Enforce Peace at this time is, therefore, a move against international morality, against our own national honor and vital interest, and in the real interest of international barbarity."

"Germany is obviously anxious to end the war, so long as it can be ended to her advantage, and it seems likely that with this end in view she will encourage and praise her dupes on this side of the water in the movement for a League to Enforce Peace."

"England seems likely to take the same position, perhaps from similar reasons, more likely for reasons of home politics, in order to placate or fool the English pacifists. Both Berlin and London will act in their own interests. If our future resembles our most recent past, Washington will let them both profit at our expense, but especially Berlin, for Washington is more afraid of Berlin."

"Among other things, the proposal for such a league does us moral harm by still further encouraging our people to make grandiose promises with no serious consideration as to how they are to be kept and no serious intention of keeping them."

"More evil still is the unquestioned fact that the agitation is admittedly used as a means for defeating the movement for thorough military preparedness. To adopt it will divert men's minds from their real duty—duty of soberly and with foresight and with self-dedication preparing this country for its own defense."

"It is a wicked thing for the standpoint of national honor and interest to agitate the proposal at all until we are well embarked on a thorough-going policy of complete national defense. To urge it at this time means a halt in our vitally necessary effort to prepare our own strength; for the protection of our own hearthstones."

GOVERNORSHIP OF ARIZONA IS IN DISPUTE

Incoming Official Kept Out of Quarters by Order of Outgoing Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—To Campbell was inaugurated Governor of Arizona Monday amid stirring scenes. The outgoing Governor, George Hunt, refused to give up possession of the office on the grounds that a recount of ballots will show that he has been elected.

A deputy sheriff prevented Mr. Campbell from entering the executive chamber. A large crowd present at the function became very restless and only peace counsel by the new Governor is thought to have prevented further disturbances.

The Supreme Court has been appealed to for a writ of peremptory mandamus to oust Mr. Hunt. In the meantime Mr. Campbell says his office is in the saddle. The legislature meets next Monday but until a determination is secured, the business of the State will be at a standstill.

New York Inauguration

ALBANY, N. Y.—Charles S. Whitman of New York was inaugurated as Governor of New York for a second term yesterday. Governor McCall and his staff of Massachusetts and Ambassador De Camille of Brazil were present as personal guests of Governor Whitman. Mrs. Whitman and the Governor's 6-year-old daughter, Olive, occupied seats on the platform.

BRADFORD DUFFEE SCHOOL

The annual report of the trustees of the Bradford Duffee Textile School in Fall River, Mass., with the clerk of the House, gives a full description of the plant and operation of the institution. A new class in web drawing has been instituted this winter. The treasurer's report shows receipts of \$24,601, of which \$22,000 was appropriated by the State, and expenditures of \$27,940, of which \$15,706 was for salaries of principal and instructors and \$2580 for salaries of assistant instructors. There were the largest items. There was spent for general equipment \$40,790. The total assets are \$272,604.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Lord D'Abernon, who recently moved the second reading of a bill giving the trustees of the British National Gallery enlarged powers, in order that they might secure some of the masterpieces which were at present leaving the country, has an exceedingly interesting career. He was educated at Eton, and entered the Coldstream Guards in 1877. Five years later he resigned, and in 1880 was appointed private secretary to Lord Fitzmaurice, the Commissioner for Eastern Rumelia. In the following year he was assistant to Her Majesty's commissioner for evacuation of territory ceded by Greece to Turkey. After completing his duties in this connection, he represented the British, Dutch and Belgian Governments on the council of Ottoman public debt at Constantinople, and was appointed president of the council in 1885. Six years as financial adviser to the Egyptian Government followed, and then he returned to Constantinople as governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. It was not until 1899 that he entered Parliament, and he is now chairman of the Dominion Royal Trade Commission. Since the establishment of the Central Control Board (liquor traffic) he has acted as chairman, and under his guidance the board has pursued a vigorous course in districts where, in the interests of national efficiency, a curtailment of the trade has been considered necessary. Testimony as to the beneficial effects of the board policy are to hand from all sides.

Warren J. Moulton, who has been chosen president of the American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis for the coming year, is at present professor of New Testament language and literature at Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Me. During the year 1912-13 he was director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem. He has been a contributor to the leading journals of Europe and the United States that deal with problems of Biblical scholarship, and also to standard works of reference covering the same ground. Boston University, Amherst and Yale gave him his general and special education for the ministry and for scholarly work. He won the Hooker fellowship at Yale, which gave him a period of study in Europe.

Palmer E. Pierce, major in the United States Army, and of the faculty of the War College, Washington, D. C., was elected president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its recent session in New York City. Major Pierce, viewing the national situation from a military man's standpoint, and also as a promoter of athletics, is a champion of compulsory physical training in all institutions of learning. "A course extending throughout the entire curriculum and serious enough to be rated among the most important subjects taught," to use his own words. He bases this argument on the result of his studies of the condition of 3200 university and college men who were under his charge at Plattsburg, N. Y., last summer, in the training camp there maintained by the army.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, who, because of additional taxation imposed upon him by the State of Virginia, announces the transfer of his legal residence to the city of Washington, is a wealthy Virginian. After a career as a merchant in Baltimore, he moved to New York City, joined the Stock Exchange, and became a capitalist with a large fortune. Owner of street lighting and railway systems in some of the largest cities of the East, and an investor in mineral lands in the South, and in Southern transportation systems, in the course of time he came to be one of the major figures in Wall Street. At one time, following the exposures made by Charles E. Hughes, and the reconstruction of New York State's insurance legislation, Mr. Ryan had a controlling interest in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Since 1908 he has not been active in direct control of the many corporations. He has been a prominent donor to the campaign funds of the Democratic Party.

Horace Greeley Wadlin, who, after nearly 14 years' service, has resigned the post of librarian of the Boston Public Library, began his career as an architect, and for a few years practiced that profession in Boston. But he was enlisted in the task of collecting statistics for the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, working under the direction of Carroll D. Wright, who later won national fame in charge of similar service for the Nation. Upon the retirement of Mr. Wright from the Massachusetts bureau, to which he had given an international fame, by his pioneering service and the accuracy and fullness of his compilations, Mr. Wadlin was placed in charge, and continued so from 1888 to 1903, maintaining the high standards of his predecessor. In connection with this office Mr. Wadlin did much writing and lecturing on social problems viewed in the light of facts which he and others of his calling were deducing from Federal and State census. His work was influential as a writer of monographs, encyclopedia articles and similar technical literature. When he took up the work at the library he at once defined a democratic policy for the institution, including the multiplication of branches and reader access for the people to the collections. In 1911 he issued a history of the library, which gathered up material long awaiting such handling.

BROTHERHOOD ARE AWAITING DECISION

CLEVELAND, O.—"No strike vote is being taken and so far as I know no such vote will be taken, pending action of the United States Supreme Court on the Adamson law," said W. G. Lee, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, today. Other railway Brotherhood leaders refused to add anything to their New York statements.

ARMENIANS ARE PENNED UP LIKE CATTLE IN OPEN

Visitor to Refugees Reports Them Without Shelter and Given but Little Food

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, with headquarters at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, has just received a statement from an eye-witness of the experiences of the Armenian refugees exiled to northern Syria and Arabia.

The writer is neither an American nor a native of Turkey, but belongs to a neutral country. He has traveled extensively through the regions along the Euphrates River and into the interior of the country. This report, in part, is as follows:

"It is impossible to give an account of the impression of horror which my journey across the Armenian encampments scattered all along the Euphrates has given me, especially those on the right bank, between Meskene and Der-i-Zor. These can hardly be called encampments, because of the fact that the majority of these unfortunate people, brutally dragged out of their native land, torn from their homes and families, robbed of their effects upon their departure or en route, are penned up in the open like cattle, without shelter, almost no clothing and irregularly fed with food altogether insufficient."

"Enfeebled already by privations and the long marches, the bad treatment, the most severe tortures and the daily pangs, the less feeble have succeeded in digging holes for themselves on the banks of the river."

"The management which has been entrusted to transport these people through the desert has no intention of feeding them. Even it appears to be a governmental aim to allow them to perish of hunger."

"The remainder of the Armenian nation disseminated on the border of the Euphrates is composed of aged people and of women and children. The middle aged and young men who have not yet been massacred are scattered on the roads of the Empire, where they break stones requisitioned for the needs of the army and are occupied in works for the State. The young girls have become the booty of the Mussulmans. Many have been thrown into the harems or into the domesticity of their executors."

"At present nearly 4500 Armenians are kept between the town of Meskene and the Euphrates. Their superintendents distribute to them sparingly and very irregularly a piece of bread. Sometimes three or four days pass when these people have absolutely nothing."

"I saw under a tent of five or six square meters about 450 orphans. These poor children receive 150 grams of bread per day. However, at times, and this is more often the case, they remain two days without eating anything."

"Nearly 18000 Armenians are encamped at Zierat. They suffer more than anywhere else of hunger, because Zierat is altogether desert."

"I believe there are some 15,000 Armenians scattered about all along the Euphrates between Meskene and Der-i-Zor, passing through Rekka. Winter is approaching; cold and dampness will add their victims to that of famine. They can always find something to eat—although very dear—if they have the money to pay for it."

"Doubtless there are many obstacles to sending money, of which the principal is the ill will of the authorities; but one could, nevertheless, through indirect ways, succeed in transmitting to them pecuniary assistance which might be divided among the various encampments for an equitable and sufficient distribution of food."

"If these funds are not sent, these unfortunate people are doomed; if, on the contrary, the funds are fairly substantial, it is believed that many among them can survive until peace is concluded, which will decide their fate."

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Tuesday:

Orders to Officers.
Comdr. F. E. Ridgely, detached Pennsylvania; to Washington. Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Babcock, detached Nevada; to Naval War College. Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Jackson, detached office of Naval Intelligence Jan. 15; to Frederick as executive officer and navigator. P. A. Paym. O. D. Conger, detached charge naval pay officers school; to accounting officer navy yard, Washington. P. A. Paym. J. H. Knapp, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C. Dec. 30; to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. P. A. Paym. S. Hemphre, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to disbursing officer radio station, Radio, Va.

Movements of Vessels.
Arrived—Buffalo, at Mazatlan; Bushnell, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, at Havana; Frederick, at Puget Sound; Glacier, at San Diego; Kentucky, at New York yard; L-10, L-11, Ozark, at Jacksonville; New Orleans, in Angeles Bay; Saturn, at San Francisco; Sterling, at Portsmouth.

Sailed—Cassara, Horta to Cadiz; Celtic, Port-au-Prince to Jamez; Eagle, Santiago to Guantanamo; Hamble, Guantanamo to survey grounds; Iroquois, San Diego to Mare Island; Jupiter, Newport News to Guantanamo; Potomac, Guantanamo to Puerto Plata; Supply, Guam to Cullion, P. I.; Tacoma, San Domingo City to Sanchez; Truxtun, San Francisco to Aspinwall.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, Mrs. Frederick Luckenbach, Santos; Brils, Philadelphia; Iroquois, London; Strombus, Europe; Comet, Tampico; Bengalia, Avonmouth; Montreal, Bahia.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Sharing Profits

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—Not a day passes now that the dispatches do not tell of this, that and the other corporation voluntarily adding to the income of the employees. Many corporations are voluntarily increasing the rate of pay of their employees. Some have increased the rate a number of times in the last year. All this is evidence of a wish of corporation managers to deal fairly with employees. In almost every instance the announcement of the increase in wages or the offer of a bonus is accompanied by the statement that the employer is taking this course to help the worker meet the increased cost of living. Every one understands that the value of wages is measured by their ability to supply the wants of the individual. These are something more, of course, than mere shelter, clothing and food and, also, they vary for different individuals or groups. A person who is accustomed to a certain reasonable form of living should be able to continue that form, within the varying reasonable restrictions which may be applicable to everybody.

University and State

NEW YORK POST.—No State has more local pride than North Carolina; and it is natural to find at her university an organization of students and faculty which, it is safe to say, could not be duplicated at any other State university. Called the North Carolina Club, it is bent upon intimate knowledge of the resources, advantages, and needs of the State. It believes "that a proper study for North Carolinians is North Carolina." It is the parent of various county clubs composed of students exploring the economic and social problems of their localities. Everything depends upon the spirit which animates such organizations, and of its warmth we have evidence in a year-book filled with papers, evidently written by students, of interest and value; and in 50 counties booklets have been prepared for publication by the county clubs. State universities are always eager to promote civic interest among the undergraduates.

Standards of Living

ST. LOUIS STAR.—The Department of Agriculture has averaged the reports from 1000 farms in 14 states, and finds the average cost of food, fuel and use of residence to be \$642, of which \$424 is produced on the place. This does not include clothing and other expenses, and therefore does not show what must be the actual average cash earnings of a farm to maintain the farmer's family. It does show, however, that food, fuel and rent cost but \$53.50 a month for a family of five persons, two-thirds of it produced at home. Therefore we must conclude that the average farm family lives in much better style than the average mechanic's family, figured on the basis of cost.

PETITION SEEKS TO HAVE STATE TAKE OVER FOODS

Necessities Held for Export and in Cold Storage Subject of Legislative Measure

Frank J. Elgabroadt of Somerville and 20 others of the immediate northern suburbs of Boston petition for the passage of a resolve authorizing the State to take over any grain, flour, potatoes or other necessities now held for export in this State and any such property now held in cold storage or other place, upon payment of a reasonable sum, the State to resell or dispose of it as the Legislature may deem best.

Kenneth H. Damren ask for a change in the law requiring 100 signatures for nomination of candidates for State offices, not less than 250 of which must be from each of four different counties, so that there must be at least 1000 signatures, "not over 250 to be from any one county."

Alfred M. Cutler and others petition for amendment of the act for publication of the records of Massachusetts troops, officers, sailors and marines in the Civil War so that the date of commencement and termination of service of each such person shall be determined in the making and preparation of the compilation of each record.

The selectmen of Hollister and Mills and others petition for an appropriation of \$10,000 for improvement of the highway between those towns. The bill provides that the improved road shall not become state highway, but shall be maintained by the towns.

Representative Edward Carr of Hopkinton has filed a petition by himself and others for a law to provide for the reimbursement of cities and towns for loss of taxes, by soldiers' exemptions.

The selectmen of Westboro and of Hopkinton petition for an appropriation of \$10,000 for improved highway from Westboro through Woodville, to Hopkinton, the road not to be State highway, but to be maintained by the towns.

WHOLESALE FLOUR HIGHER

Flour is selling at wholesale in Boston today from 20 to 50 cents per barrel higher than a week ago, depending on the brand. The wheat market continues to go up, and flour follows suit. Flour is sold lower during the week. Dealers report a dull business, as all buyers are holding off in anticipation of a break in the market. Statistics show 2,100,220 barrels of flour received at Boston during the year 1916, compared to 2,016,741 barrels for 1915. Stocks of grain in public elevators of Boston today include 378,455 bushels of wheat, 249,469 bushels of corn and 328,724 bushels of oats, compared to 1,247,840 bushels of wheat, no corn and 147,694 bushels of oats for the corresponding date last year.

LICENSING BOARD FINDS PROBLEM IN PLACING LICENSES

Annual Report to Governor Says No Definite Conclusion as to Outlying Districts Is Reached

No definite conclusion with regard to the advisability of placing licenses in outlying districts has been reached by the Licensing Board of Boston, according to the annual report of that board for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916, which has just been filed with Governor McCall.

"A strong argument can be made on either side of this question," says the report, "and it may be that no general rule can ever be laid down, but that each case must be decided on its own special facts, depending perhaps on the growth of a local business section, and the demand for liquor, in the neighborhood in which it is proposed to place a license."

In connection with treating, the board points out that licensees have been called and warned against this custom and informed that action will be taken at the time of the renewal of the license if that practice is not stopped, although "it is to be noted that treating is not an offense under the law, and therefore a license cannot be suspended for that cause."

"It has been found that in many instances bartenders, in order to gain a personal following, treat customers contrary to the orders of their employers. To meet this condition the board suggests that it might be well to license bartenders so that the real offender may be punished."

"The board is not unwilling that any licensee or applicant for a license may, if he wishes, be represented by an attorney. All persons should understand, however, that there is no necessity for employing an attorney, and that they may obtain a fair hearing before the board without one, and that as to all technical details they will receive full information from the clerks in the office."

"The board frowns upon any attempt on the part of an attorney to obtain fees in excess of the amount due for his actual work. Any suggestion that money may be used to influence members of the board is attempting to obtain money under false pretenses."

The same investigators employed by the present board, and in addition a number of new investigators have been added in order to keep watch on the business methods of the licensees. The members of the police force have also been utilized by the board.

NATIONAL PARK CONFERENCE TO OPEN SESSIONS

Experts on Forestry and Administration to Aid in Arousing Interest in Recreation Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first Great National Park conference ever held in the United States will open in Washington today under the auspices of the Department of the Interior.

During the last few years several small conferences on this subject have been held, but they have been limited in scope. In arranging the present meeting, which is expected to stimulate the interest and enthusiasm of the American people in their national park system, the Department of the Interior has brought together a notable gathering of speakers.

Every phase of national park life and administration will be discussed. The conference, which will continue for five days—Tuesday to Saturday—is called to stimulate the interest in the national park system.

The opening session today was to be addressed by Secretary of the Interior Lane, Senators Reed and Smoot, Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman, and Enos Mills, one of the foremost national park specialists of the country.

At the opening afternoon session, the gathering was to be addressed by J. B. Harkin, Canadian Park Commissioner; John Dickinson, Sherman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; J. Horace McFarland of the American Civic Association; Hutton Thompson, Jr., Assistant Attorney-General; and Prof. Lowell J. Thompson of Princeton University.

At succeeding sessions, the conference will hear George D. Pratt, conservation commissioner of New York; P. P. Claxton, Federal commissioner of education; Herbert Quick, of the Farm Loan Board; the Rev. Charles W. Gilky, of Chicago; Orville Wright, the airplane inventor; Fred Harvey, the western hotel man, and many Government officials of national prominence.

FINANCE BOARD TO CONFER WITH MAYOR

Mayor Curley received a communication from John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, today, stating that the commission would meet with the Mayor tomorrow to discuss the question of having the finance commission and its special investigators collaborate with the Mayor on the preparation of the forthcoming budget. They wish to examine the preliminary estimates of the city departments now in the hands of the Mayor.

Last week cooperation between the finance commission and the Mayor was asked in order to get the budget finished sooner than in previous years. The Mayor has announced that he wants them to help in the preparation of the budget and give constructive advice, rather than wait until it is finished and then criticize.

Where Does This Different Flavor Come From?

THE moment you taste Beech-Nut Peanut Butter you know that the flavor is different—and better. Why?

Reason No. 1: Only No. 1 quality peanuts (choicest grown) are used.

Reason No. 2: Two varieties, Spanish and Virginia, are blended.

Reason No. 3: Roasting under steady north light, to insure the exact color which alone denotes perfect roasting.

Reason No. 4: The bitter little hearts and all grit carefully removed. Beech-Nut Peanut Butter is free from grit.

Reason No. 5: Uniform vacuuming and seasoning.

Reason No. 6: Careful packing and crumpling. Which means that Beech-Nut Peanut Butter never is rancid.

There are six reasons why you ought to have Beech-Nut Peanut Butter on your table at every meal. A seventh is that your family will all love it. GET A JAR TODAY.

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO.,
Cannoharie, New York

MASSACHUSETTS SECOND IN ALIENS SETTLING IN STATE

Massachusetts, which for years has ranked fourth among the states of the United States in the number of immigrants annually settling within its borders, now ranks second only to New York State, according to extracts from the annual report of Henry J. Skeffington, commissioner of immigration at Boston, made public today.

Immigration into southern New England—Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—has greatly exceeded the normal allotment of the states named, despite the fact that immigration has been at the lowest ebb in many years.

"One of the notable effects of our present immigration policy," says the report, "is seen in the gradual change of the character of population. The unrestricted inflow of immigrants directly tends to drive out the natives, who are unable to compete with those maintaining a lower standard of living."

"Large employers of labor were quick to take advantage of the inducements offered by the non-English speaking immigrants in the way of cheap and docile workers. Here in Massachusetts, we can point for example to a huge rubber plant where Armenians and Syrians are preferred and where Americans are a novelty; to a great chair manufacturing employing Finns and Scandinavians almost exclusively and where an American might be a 'persona non grata'; to a large textile corporation which during the past two years has parted with all its American employees, with the possible exception of one or two of the clerical force."

"These are serious matters. We cannot hold the immigrants responsible for the results of their own policy as exemplified in our immigration laws. The immigrants are following a natural and commendable instinct in an attempt to better their condition. Because we see the necessity of restricting immigration, we hope that the literacy test or some equally effective measure will be passed by Congress."

"One of the principal industries in a group of cities in Eastern Massachusetts is the currying of leather. The factories are manned largely and in some cases almost entirely by Turks. They live in poor quarters, huddled together from 10 to 15 in two rooms. They live most frugally in an entirely un-American style, spending only two or three dollars out of their weekly earnings, which average \$7 to \$9 per week, for lodging and food."

A special committee is now preparing a report on a budget system for the State, and its recommendations on this subject will soon be made public. As to the extension of the building limits, it is proposed to work for such legislation as will permit the erection of the so-called three-deckers in all sections of the city.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE URGED BY RHODE ISLAND GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In his third annual message to the Legislature, immediately following the inauguration of State officials today, Governor R. Livingston Beekman urges the strictest economy in the management of the State, the adoption of more efficient methods in the various departments, and the immediate submission to the people of an amendment extending presidential suffrage to women.

The inauguration ceremony took place at noon in the chamber of the House. Governor Beekman, Lieut. Gov. Emory J. San Souci, Secretary of State J. Fred Parker, Atty.-Gen. Herbert A. Rice and Treasurer Walter A. Reed, each took the oath before the Legislature in joint assembly. The legislators had just prior to the taking their own oath and organized. This evening, in the State chamber at the capitol, the Governor and Mrs. Beekman, with the other State officials, will give a public reception from 8 to 10 o'clock. During the afternoon a dinner to the officers and members of the Legislature was given at a downtown hotel as a part of the inauguration day festivities.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS PLANS OUTLINED

Problems the Organization Is to Study This Year Include Streets and a State Budget

Street improvements, extension of the building limits, opposition to the two-platoon system for fire departments in Massachusetts, social insurance, State budget, transportation, phases of retail trade, and the completion of the high pressure system are among the problems with which the Boston Chamber of Commerce plans to deal during the coming year. In reference to social insurance the Chamber of Commerce points out the growth and the increasing efforts to extend noncontributory pensions as but one phase of the general movement toward a comprehensive scheme of social insurance. On this subject it says:

"The chamber is not opposed to a sane, workable pension plan, one that will stand the test of time and not have to be discarded within a few years after a tremendous amount of money has been wasted. But the schemes put forward do not come in this category."

"This year the chamber plans to do its share in working out some sound plan for social insurance, one that will be truly beneficial to the workman. The benefit of social insurance, properly planned, to the community cannot be overestimated, and the chamber will do its part in endeavoring to provide this benefit, and at the same time guard the public from any such hectic propositions as have come up recently."

Preparations have been made to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission in opposition to the new tariffs of the southeastern railroads, which provide that rates from New York and Philadelphia to points in the Southeast shall be from 40 cents to \$1 lower than the rates from New England. Formerly the rates have been about the same for the three districts.

Another committee is working out the plans for a "Better Business Bureau," which will seek to rid Boston of unfair and misleading advertising. Delivery of all retail purchases during the day, better regulation of itinerant vendors, abolishment of all discounts at stores except those to employees, and the adoption of a uniform schedule for closing hours in summer are phases of retail trade that will be considered during the year.

A special committee is now preparing a report on a budget system for the State, and its recommendations on this subject will soon be made public. As to the extension of the building limits, it is proposed to work for such legislation as will permit the erection of the so-called three-deckers in all sections of the city.

Plans for opposing the enactment of legislation installing the two-platoon system in fire departments in cities of over 50,000 are being formulated at the present time. It is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce that such a system would cost Boston an additional expenditure of \$750,000 annually and at the same time tend to reduce the efficiency of the department.

COOPERATIVE PURCHASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—One of the pioneer organizations among South Carolina farmers for cooperative purchasing and marketing, the Rock Hill Alfalfa Association, has saved \$885 on its current order for ground limestone, 48 carloads, and alfalfa seed, 12,700 pounds.

Now is the time to arrange to spend the WINTER in the SUMMER time of the SOUTH and visit

AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva New Zealand
The Pacific Passenger Steamers
R.M.S. "Manukau"
R.M.S. "Waharoa"
(28,000 tons)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
Jan. 17, Feb. 14, Mar. 10
Round Pacific Tour, \$27.50 up. Honolulu, \$125 up.
For further particulars apply Gen. Pacific Ry.,
322 Washington St., Boston, or to Gen. Agent, Royal
Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

Raymond - Whitcomb Tours

The Height of Luxury in Travel
21 Temple Place 220 Washington Street

CHARTERS ARE
ISSUED TO NEW
CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given
by Massachusetts Commissioner
to Companies Engaging in
Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were
issued in the past week to the
following new Massachusetts corporations:

The Sterling Products Company, Cambridge—Richard C. Cox, Alfred W. Blair, Julia Pearson; machinery; \$100,000.
J. & C. Supply Company, Boston—D. Warner Jones, Henry A. Crowley, Henry M. Stanley; building materials; \$50,000.
United Label & Tag Company, Boston—Edward W. Rogers, Clarence G. Howe; \$100,000.
Mottson Knitting Mills, Boston—Samuel Matson, Max Cohen, Samuel Alpert; \$15,000.
Paramount Flour Mill & Grain Company, Inc., Boston—Bernard Shalit, Morris Lewis, Abraham Kurinsky; \$25,000.
Franklin Housing Association, Inc., Boston—Herbert P. Mason, J. Sidney Stone, Alexander G. Grant; real estate; \$50,000.
Hyde Park Housing Association, Inc., Boston—Herbert P. Mason, J. Sidney Stone, Alexander G. Grant; real estate; \$50,000.
Mitchell, Printer, Inc., Boston—Frank H. Hodges, Florence E. Martin, Elmer A. Mitchell; \$10,000.
The Butler Products Company, Boston—William H. Butler, Thomas D. Butler, Ethel E. Mackinnon; oil, fat and grease products; \$10,000.
The Zoccola Company, Inc., Boston—Alexander R. Zoccola, Enrico C. Zoccola, A. Chesley York; zinc merchants; \$50,000.
The New England Railway Publishing Company, Inc., Boston—Hubert C. Shodt, Edward T. Avery, George C. Flett et al.; \$37,500.
The United States Leather Company of Massachusetts, Inc., Boston—Walter C. Garrett, Arthur W. Wellington, James B. B. Smith, Peter C. Kimball, Sheldon E. Wardwell; \$50,000.
The National Trade Exchange Association, Boston—Lawrence C. Shodt, Clifford L. Leys, Murell K. Sullivan; credit reporting; \$25,000.

STATE FORESTER
FILES REPORT ON
CUTTING OF TIMBER

State Forester F. W. Rane has filed with the clerk of the House his report under act of the Legislature authorizing him to assist in the cutting and sale of merchantable timber on Mount Grace in the town of Warwick in Franklin County. He says that no lumbering operations of any consequence have been prosecuted on the mountain because it has been almost impossible to get the necessary men. No requests for aid have been received from the landowners and the matter stands where it did a year ago. A similar report has been filed regarding the timber on the Mohawk Trail.

In regard to taking Mt. Holyoke for a State reservation, the State forester reports that preparations have been made for cutting 500,000 board feet of chestnut on the mountain this winter. This will not leave the land bare, because the trees are mixed with other kinds. As the public benefit from making the mountain part of a public park, he says it is difficult to make an estimate, but, in addition to the people of the locality who come to the mountain, there are hundreds every year from nearly all parts of this and other states. In 1914 there were 4100 guests registered at the Mountain House; in 1905, there were 5576, and in 1916, up to Oct. 1, there were 5537. During the past three seasons about 2800 automobiles have used the excellent road to the top.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

Eastbound
Sailings from New York
Roma, for Anvers-Lisbon.....Jan. 2
Espagne, for Bordeaux.....Jan. 6
Kristianafjord, for Bergen.....Jan. 6
Chicago, for San Francisco.....Jan. 13
Dante Alighieri, for Naples-Genoa.....Jan. 13
Bergensfjord, for Bergen.....Jan. 27
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen.....Jan. 27
Westbound
Sailings from Rotterdam
Noordam, for New York.....Jan. 13
Sailings from Copenhagen
Hellig Olav, for New York.....Jan. 11
Frederik VIII, for New York.....Jan. 18
United States, for New York.....Feb. 8
Sailings from Christiania
Hellig Olav, for New York.....Jan. 12
Frederik VIII, for New York.....Jan. 12
United States, for New York.....Feb. 9

TRANS-PACIFIC SAILINGS

Westbound
Sailings from San Francisco
Lurline, for Honolulu.....Jan. 2
Moana, for Sydney.....Jan. 3
Korea Maru, for Hongkong.....Jan. 3
Great Northern, for Honolulu.....Jan. 4
Ventura, for San Francisco.....Jan. 5
Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.....Jan. 5
Sailings from Seattle and Victoria
Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong.....Jan. 5
Sado Maru, for Hongkong.....Jan. 7
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong.....Jan. 8
Eastbound
Sailings from Hongkong
Esquador, for San Francisco.....Jan. 3
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.....Jan. 4
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.....Jan. 10
Mexico Maru, for Seattle.....Jan. 10
Sailings from Yokohama
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver.....Jan. 4
Hawaii Maru, for Seattle.....Jan. 4
Esquador, for San Francisco.....Jan. 5
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco.....Jan. 15
Sailings from Honolulu
Manoa, for San Francisco.....Jan. 2
Kure Maru, for San Francisco.....Jan. 2
Makura, for Vancouver.....Jan. 5
Sonoma, for San Francisco.....Jan. 9
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.....Jan. 9
Macomia, for San Francisco.....Jan. 10
Great Northern, for San Francisco.....Jan. 15
*Carrier: United States mail.

'L'ELISIR' HEARD
WITH MR. CARUSO
IN TENOR ROLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern Bureau
Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore"—Revived at Metropolitan Opera House, New York, N. Y., with Gennaro Papi directing the music; afternoon of Dec. 30, 1916. The cast:

Adina.....Frieda Hempel
Giannetta.....Lenora Sparkes
Nemorino.....Enrico Caruso
Belcore.....Antonio Scotti
Dulcamara.....Adamo Didur

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Voice, plainly, is regaining some of the esteem with subscribers of the Metropolitan Opera which it held in former times. Since Alfred Hertz and Arturo Toscanini left off directing the music of the company, a movement can be observed to have set in which tends to put singing back into a place of superiority over instruments, such as it occupied before Wagner's works won the stage. Under the conducting of Messrs. Bodanzky, Polacco and Papi, a new day has come, or an old one has returned. Vocal opera is fast supplanting orchestral opera.

Perhaps a policy long ago adopted by the general manager, Mr. Gatti, and just now beginning to take effect, is responsible for the change. Or possibly a shift of artistic view on the part of the chairman of the governing board, Mr. Kahn, and others who officially or unofficially guide the affairs of the institution, has something to do with it. But more likely the situation has developed at the wish of the audiences. Those who attend the Metropolitan representations have doubtless concluded for themselves, as practised hearers, that orchestral opera is a delusion, and have accordingly made up their minds to diversify their listening. They seem to have determined that they will seek the pleasures of orchestral sound at symphony concerts and will not expect to find them in a preeminent way at the Opera House, rather looking there for the highest possible delights of vocal sound.

Indeed, a public committed to opera of noise, in which the voice is a mere shouting machine added to a mere concert of instruments that are scraped, blown and pounded, could never give the keen attention and the enthusiastic applause to a Donizetti revival that the last of Mr. Gatti's matinee houses for 1916 gave to "L'Elisir d'Amore." There was nothing in the production but classic vocal art for the ear and some serene scenic art for the eye. The orchestra was just a larger piano, as the back drop was just a larger oil painting of a rural landscape. The whole thing was as the room that everybody sits in at home evenings, only that it was magnified to accommodate a few thousand people. The occasion in its externals was simple. Yet it brought out rare powers of listening and some quite matchless powers of singing.

The great moment, as all knew beforehand it must be, was the tenor's singing of the romance in the last act. At this moment a house that had listened as interested thousands listened as one person, from the slow start of the melody in the minor, on to where the high note asserts the major and still on to the short, sparkling cadenza which indicates that the simplest, briefest, most golden of arias is ending. The house listened to what? Not, surely, to extraordinary vocal execution. For the "Fratello lagrima" aria is as plain in its melodic outline as a tune in a child's song book, and it has a range of but nine notes, all in a tenor's central voice. Here is an aria so written that technical display has no place whatever. Why, then, is it one of the greatest ever written and the one in which the first singer of his day shows perhaps at his best? Because the scope for expression is boundless. The melody is wonderfully logical and inevitable, once the premise of its first eight notes is granted. And the sentiment of it is one of the calm, sincere and universal things that music has managed to say perhaps two dozen times or so in all. To give this sentiment its value is the challenge of the aria to Mr. Caruso.

Controlled as the Metropolitan public is in listening, it sometimes loses its grip on itself in applauding. It came near to spilling its pleasure in the comedy of Donizetti as a whole and it did break up all the illusion of the last act by its persistent applause of the soliloquy of Nemorino, the village lover. But in the first three scenes it had enjoyed much good singing, particularly from Mr. Scotti, characterizing the drill sergeant who hoped to get the swain's maiden away from him. It had a excellent vocal style from Mr. Didur, in the character of the peddler, though the Didur voice was not there in its full volume and its best quality of tone. It had delightful singing from Mme. Hempel, and would have had better if the role of Adina offered more opportunity for character portrayal. The matinee subscribers heard their chorus at its best; in fact, they heard effects that were as the singing of two and four solo voices, instead of that of a group of sopranos and contraltos, or that of a field of sopranos, contraltos, tenors and basses.

ARKANSAS TOWN MAY
GET AVIATION SCHOOL

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—With the view to having the winter quarters of the United States training school for aviators located near Little Rock, the Little Rock Board of Commerce will take action to have fields near Little Rock inspected, says the Arkansas Gazette.

Capt. Joseph C. Morrow, officer in charge of the school which is training about 150 men, and which, beside other equipment, has 18 Curtiss type flying machines, has been instructed by the War Department to inspect locations near Memphis, Hot Springs and Nashville. The permanent school is located at Chicago.

NATIONAL OPERA
TROUPE PRESENTS
"ANDREA CHENIER"

Giordano's "Andrea Chenier"—Presented by the Boston National Opera Company, Max Rabinoff, director, with Roberto Moranzoni conducting; evening of Jan. 1, 1917. The cast:

Andrea Chenier.....George Baklanoff
Gerard.....Luisa Villani
Madeline.....Francesca Peraltà
Madelon.....Maria Winietskaja
Bersi.....Dorothy Folli
Roucher.....Virgilio Lazari
Sons-Culotte.....Paolo Ananiam
Fouquier.....Giorgio Puliti
The Abbé.....Romeo Bosacchi
Schmid.....Tito Ramo

An opera company that is developing a style of performance through contact with a new public each week and that travels in the course of a season over many parts of the United States where people are interested in the larger forms of music, should acquire certain national traits and should merit the word national in its official name. Again, a company composed of material that was largely fashioned through long seasons of work in Boston ought to be expected to bear the marks of that city upon it, and should be allowed the privilege of cutting the name of Boston into the stencils wherewith it stamps its baggage. A traveling company the Boston Opera was before it began its five years of settled work in 1909 at the Boston Opera House, and a traveling company it has been since those years ended. It came from the head, like the hero of the French play, "Le Chevalier," and it went back to the road. It now returns for a few days to its former place of sojourn to see who knows and remembers it.

Under the baton of Mr. Moranzoni, the music of Mr. Rabinoff's organization can be recognized as that of the old company. Orchestrally it is sonorous and rhythmically alert. Vocally it is energetic, even flamboyant. It comes bravely from the road and looks everybody in the face. It talks entertainingly of its travels. With Mr. Zenatello, the tenor, and Mr. Baklanoff, the baritone, both singing roles of heroes on Monday night, and vying with each other and with the orchestra in tone power, the stage of 1909-14 was revived in all its liveliness. Great artists in musical melodrama these two are, as the Boston public taught them to be. Admirable singers they are, too, always true to their notes and valiant in their expression of patriotism, self-sacrifice or whatever other noble sentiment their libretto with its background of the French Revolution gives room for. They are strongly seconded by the skillful and earnest dramatic soprano, Mme. Villani, another artist who is versed in acting and who has a rich and strong voice and is thoroughly schooled musically.

"Andrea Chenier" is the sort of drama that should be spoken instead of sung. It has not sufficient pantomimic clarity and independence to admit of its text being veiled behind a turmoil of sonorities of instruments and singing voices. But in any case its first act is weak in presentation of the leading characters. Gerard, though he carries a feather duster in his hand, talks like a cavalry general instead of like a footman. Chenier does not get himself persuasively in view as a poet. Madeline does not take on the features of a heroine until the play is more than half over. The action is much littered by the irrelevant actions of minor characters, particularly of the spy and of the tatterdemalion who leads the populace.

Musically the piece has no particular symmetry of emphasis. The orchestra is always showing its importance. The voices are constantly in full career. But the piece, in spite of its many drawbacks, is interesting in a narrative and an episodic sort of way. Its stage pictures are entertaining both in general and in detail. An admirable incident, if it only had any bearing on the plot, is the scene in which the mother, Madelon, gives her childless son to be a soldier on the popular side. This passage was effectively interpreted, too, by Mme. Winietskaja.

The scenic arrangements of the company do not keep up the modern ideas which the last of the Boston Opera artistic directors introduced, but they are excellent in their conservative way. The chorus is of reasonable size, and is, therefore, more mobile than opera choruses are wont to be. It is well trained and altogether pleasing to hear.

ELECTION INTEREST
GAUGED BY BALLOTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Never before in the history of the State were so many blank ballots cast for Governor and outgoing State officers as at the recent election. The official returns just received by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo show that 92,405 voters went to the polls Nov. 7 and failed to indicate their choice for Governor on any ticket. How many neglected to vote for the other State candidates below the office of Governor has not yet been computed but it is believed they will amount to 130,000 or more as there is a great discrepancy in the total vote for the head of the State ticket in both parties and that cast for some of the minor offices. For example, Governor Whitman received 23,000 more votes in the State than Lieutenant-Governor Schoenck, while Judge Seabury, on the Democratic ticket, received 45,000 to 40,000 more than his associates.

The 92,495 blanks for Governor are from only 43 of the 62 counties in the State. Nineteen counties either omitted to report the blanks or did not have any, which is improbable. It may be taken for granted therefore that considerably more than 100,000 voters went to the polls last month, probably expressed their choice for President, but did not take the trouble to record a preference for Governor.

REAL ESTATE

A sale has this day been concluded through the office of Codman & Street whereby Matthew Hale and Alexander Kendall, trustees of the Beaver Street Trust (take title from J. Montgomery Sears to a lot of land on Chestnut Street, extending through to Back Street, containing in all some 7166 square feet, assessed for a total of \$50,300. This transaction will mean considerable to the neighborhood, as the purchasers have already let the contracts for the erection of three single brick dwellings on this land from plans that are estimated to cost \$25,000, \$50,000 and \$60,000.

BRIGHTON AND ROXBURY

Charles J. Holt has sold his property at 28 Leamington Road, Brighton, consisting of a 2½-story brick single house, together with 3075 square feet of land, all assessed for \$4800, of which \$800 is on the land. Needs have gone to record conveying to Octavia Alippi, who bought for a home through the office of Henry W. Savag, Inc. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has purchased from Daniel D. Hynes et al. the estate numbered 127 Hampshire Street, Roxbury. The parcel of land contains approximately 2320 feet. Arthur E. Emmes represented the grantors and Whitcomb & Company, 18 State Street, the buyer.

SOUTH END AND ROXBURY

Harry Morrison has purchased from Samuel Gold, the two four-story and basement brick houses located at 17 and 19 Oneida Street near Harrison Avenue, South End, standing on 1800 square feet of land and conveying a total assessment of \$9600, of which \$3600 applies on the land.

A frame dwelling at 44 Ward Street, between Halleck and Parker Streets, Roxbury, with 1575 square feet of land has changed hands. The total assessment of this parcel is \$1300 including \$800 on the lot. Harry A. Keopf et al. sold to Peter Swierk and wife.

REAL ESTATE FOR DECEMBER

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of December, 1916:

	1916	1915	1914
No trans.	2,157	2,262	1,929
No mtgs.	1,098	1,200	983
Amt mtgs.	\$7,667,533	\$7,387,235	\$5,653,378

REAL ESTATE TOTALS FOR 1916

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the year 1916:

	1916	1915	1914
No trans.	26,421	25,516	23,989
No mtgs.	13,767	13,445	12,038
Amt mtgs.	\$89,483,697	\$78,462,455	\$68,080,586

REAL ESTATE WEEK ENDING

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Dec. 30, 1916:

	Transac.	Mortgages	Amt of mtgs.
Dec. 26.....	77	36	\$175,456
Dec. 27.....	51	21	\$55,595
Dec. 28.....	265	143	\$1,096,083
Dec. 29.....	50	23	\$45,283
Dec. 30.....	56	33	\$74,747
Total.....	498	256	\$1,449,306
Same week 1915.....	541	265	\$1,815,214
Same week 1914.....	252	122	\$305,100
Week end Dec. 23.....	548	279	\$1,743,575

MME. GADSKI AND

EDDY BROWN APPEAR

Mme. Johanna Gadski, soprano, and Eddy Brown, violinist, in joint recital at Symphony Hall, afternoon of Dec. 31, 1916. The program:

Concerto No. 6, Rodeo, Mr. Brown.
"Widmung," "Wenn ich frueh in den Garten geh," Schumann; "Im Herbst," Franz.
"Vergeblich," Staudenberger.
Brahms: "Hark, Hark, the Lark," "Erkloenig," Schubert; Mme. Gadski.
Sarabande of Pastorale, Senalle-Brown; Vogel als Prophet, Senalle-Brown; Ariettes, Tarte; Eddy Brown.
"Clang, Clang," Cadman; "Drowsy Poppies," Gilmore; "The Little Gray Blue Dove," L. V. Saar; song, Mrs. Marshall Leopke; "Swing Song," Moore; "Morning Hymn," Henschel; Mme. Gadski.
Larghetto, Handel; Rondino, Beethoven; caprice No. 22, Paganini-Brown; Mr. Brown. "Ave Maria," Gounod; Mme. Gadski and Mr. Brown.

Not so large an audience as usual heard a concert a little below the high average usually maintained in Mr. Mudgett's Sunday afternoon musical entertainments, and it was partly the fault of the audience and partly of the artists that this was so. Those who sought Symphony Hall entertained for rather than music, and this is a notably wrong attitude in which to go to a concert.

Mr. Brown did his best to pour forth melody from his violin, and his faultless intonation, his pure tone and musical understanding made an excellent impression. Mme. Gadski graciously attempted to meet the demands on her, but her voice wandered provokingly from the pitch and only occasionally did she rise to the heights we have become accustomed to expect.

The group of songs in English was graced by the "Swing Song" of Francis Moore, the accompanist of the afternoon. This was demanded again by the audience.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—Otis Skinner, 8:15.
Copley—"The Odd Man Out," 8:10.
Hollis—"Pollyanna," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Majestic—"You're in Love," 8:10.
Park Square—"The Great Lo," 8:15.
Plymouth—Miss Grace George in Shaw's "Major Barbara," 8:10.
Shubert—"Passing Show," 8.
Tremont—"Chin-Chin," 8.
Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15.
Mattinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Hollis, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Shubert, 2.

JEWETT PLAYERS IN
"THE ODD MAN OUT"

Henry Jewett Players in first performance in America of "The Odd Man Out," comedy in three acts by Harold Brighouse, afternoon and evening of Jan. 1, 1917. The cast:

Barbara Weir.....Beatrice Miller
Dick Carrington.....Leon Gordon
Constance Enderby.....Florence LeClerq
Simmons.....Leonard Grey
Jonas Enderby.....Cameron Matthews
Lawrence Enderby.....Leonard Craske
Daniel Weir.....Fred W. Permain
Dolores.....Dorrie Sawyer

The Jewett Players have done one of the most popular things in their career in presenting for the first time in America Harold Brighouse's "The Odd Man Out." This is a play that attracts many sorts of audiences in many ways. Most of all, however, the far appeal. It is clean, lively and vigorous, and indeed the piece frequently crosses the somewhat indefinite boundary between comedy and farce. There is almost a Shavian touch to the sharpness of the dialogue at times.

The plot concerns a man of the world who has returned, like Enoch Arden, after 15 years, to find that his wife, believing that he was no more, has married again. He does not want her to come back to him; indeed that is what he strenuously tries to avoid. He is moved by a touch of sentiment and a desire to see his daughter. This daughter just at this time is having problems of her own in deciding whether to marry the man her stepfather has picked out for her or the man who loves her and whom she is almost persuaded she loves in return. The returned father projects himself into this situation with much vehemence and quickly succeeds in imparting to the girl a belief in his felonistic doctrine.

The wife, however, is no hedonist; it is her firm conviction that she ought to return to the man who deserted her, even though both realized they were not happy together. Enderby, the man she married the second time, knew he was on doubtful ground, but the size of the fortune at stake tempted him to take a chance. Daniel Weir easily persuades him through his checkbook that it is best to keep on with present arrangements, but only the introduction of his second wife and the announcement that he had secured a divorce finally persuades Mrs. Enderby that it is best to allow him to go away again. His presence in the household is of long enough duration, however, to stimulate Barbara to a revolt against conditions and to persuade her of the right husband for her to choose.

It was to be supposed that the author of "Hobson's Choice" would continue to extract much humor from unusual situations. The brilliance of the quick flashes and the unexpected turns and quips abounding in the later play more than fulfilled the promise of the earlier. It is not of record that "The Odd Man Out" made an especially pronounced success in London. American audiences, however, can extract amusement from speech and gesture that are unusual to them but perfectly familiar in England. Therefore, if the piece could have a wider appeal than is possible in the limited accommodations of the Copley Theater, there is every reason to suppose that it would prove as entertaining as did "Hobson's Choice."

The production by the Jewett Players was in the main smooth and satisfying. There was to be observed, however, the fault that mars too many first nights of this excellent company, unfamiliarity with the lines. Mr. Permain, through this fault, lessened the enjoyment of his excellent acting of the part of Daniel Weir. Miss LeClerq, more than any of the others, showed the well rounded acting of a carefully considered character. Miss Miller, as Barbara, lacked somewhat in naturalness in portraying a girl subdued by years of depression by a harsh stepfather, but in the moments demanding a display of temper or emotion, she was excellent. Mr. Gordon's Carrington seems to lack a bit the ardor inferred from his part. Mr. Craske exhibited the praiseworthy faculty of saying and doing nothing most eloquently. The few minutes that Miss Sawyer was on the stage incited the desire that her part might require her presence much longer. Mr. Matthews was consistent in carrying out his conception of the part of a sanctimonious browbeater.

TEXAS WHEAT CROP
MADE LARGE GAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from Its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Tex.—Reports gathered from all parts of Texas show a substantial gain in wheat acreage this year as compared with last year, in some sections of the State amounting to as much as 100 per cent. Taking the State as a whole, an increase in acreage of 23 per cent is shown.

Nine counties of Texas that last year planted 165,000 acres in wheat this year have planted 215,000 acres. The increase appears greatest in those counties that last year raised little or no wheat, some of these reporting as much as three or four times as much wheat as was planted last year. Generally the condition of the crop is favorable, and indications are that the percentage in betterment in the crop will be equivalent to the percentage of gain in acreage. None of the counties so far reporting show a decrease in acreage.

BOSTON NOTES

This evening Miss Emily Stevens opens a Boston engagement at the Wilbur Theater in "The Unchastened Woman." "You're in Love" has moved to the Majestic for two weeks. Next Monday evening "Miss Springtime" comes to the Tremont, "Pom-Pom" to the Colonial and "Canary Cottage" to the Park Square. These are all musical comedies. "Man and Superman," by George Bernard Shaw, will be next week's bill at the Copley.

SHIPPING NEWS

High prices prevail at the fish pier today despite influx of 15 trips of fresh fish, from nearby grounds. Two of the arrivals were steam trawlers, the Comber having 10,000 pounds and Surf 45,300. The other arrivals were: Schooners Muriel 65,000, Morning Star 51,000, Ellen & Mary 51,500, Mary F. Sears 14,300, Leonora Silveira 7000, Mary C. Santos 9600, Ethel B. Penny 5400, Henry L. Marshall 5900, Ralph Brown 7100, Russell 8300, James & Esther 14,500, Elizabeth W. Nunan 16,300 and A. C. Nunan 18,100. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$8.95, steak cod \$13.25@16.50, market cod \$7.69, pollock \$5.66, large hake \$11@12.25, small hake \$7.69 and cusk \$5.65. There were no arrivals reported at Gloucester today.

Tilfish comprised catch of schooner Gladys @ Nellie, arriving at South Boston today. The vessel brought 14,000 pounds, for which the fishermen received six cents per pound. Dealers quoted eight cents as the wholesale price. The schooner Annie May arrived at New York today with 400 tilfish, selling at nine cents per pound.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Strs Matanzas, Dollard, New Orleans; Newton, Abbott, Sewalls Point, Va; Bay State, Thompson, Newport News; Belfast, Rawley, Winterport; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Middlesex, Wier, Norfolk.

Schrs Hattie H Harbour, Dickson, St John, N. B.; Sarah Eaton, Calais, Me; Winchester, Dixon, Rockland, Me; Pocasset, Dow, Rockland, Me; Moonlight, Marting, St Stephen, N. B.; Tug Mercury, Wall, New York, twigs Pocomo and Rahn.

Strs Hester, Rickes, Ipswich; Hercules, Garland, Scltuate.

Cleared

Strs Prince George (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.; Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk; City of Memphis, Bann, Savannah; Calvin Austin, Stratout, Portland; H F Dimock, Hamilton, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Winterport.

CANADA SENDS
GREETING TO KING
ON NEW YEAR

OTTAWA, Ont.—New Year's greetings in the form of messages expressing the continued determination of the Canadian people to aid effectively in the war until the aims of the Entente Allies have been realized were dispatched by the Government to all of the allies, except those whose new year comes later. The message to King George, signed by Premier Sir Robert L. Borden, read:

"My advisers desire me to convey to Your Majesty, with their humble duty, the earnest and confident hope that in the year upon which we are about to enter the cause of liberty, civilization and humanity, for which the allied nations have undertaken this war, may be crowned with victory and an abiding peace."

"They desire to express once more to Your Majesty, the firm and unwavering resolve of the Canadian people to spare no effort and shrink from no sacrifice which may be necessary on their part for that purpose. They pray that in the coming year the Divine blessing may attend the labors of Your Majesty and your Ministers in the great cause for which our Empire has girded on its strength in this war."

The message to King Albert of Belgium announced "the determination of the Canadian people that the objects so dear to the Belgian nation, and marked out by the Allies as the purpose of their struggle, shall be fully attained."

STEEVER SCHOOL
MILITARY PLAN
UNDER STUDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
from Its Western Bureau
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—In view of submitting a detailed report recommending the adoption by the Legislature of New Jersey of the "Steever plan" of military training in the high schools of that State, three members of a legislative committee from New Jersey are spending several weeks in Wyoming making a detailed study of the system which is extensively in effect in the leading high schools of Wyoming.

The "Steever plan" of military training is copied after the Swiss system in effect in Switzerland's schools, although Captain Steever, whose understanding of boys has made him a distinctive leader among them, has introduced novel features in the work which has given it an added charm. Foremost, the work is entirely optional, although boys who enroll in the cadet corps of the State are given credits in their school work. A pronounced system of discipline governs the cadets. Each cadet must be morally and physically sound. A cadet who is caught smoking cigarettes is dishonorably discharged. The corps is divided into squads, each squad having a leader and a sponsor, the sponsor being a high school girl. It is the duty of the sponsor to look after her squad to urge its members in contests and to provide social entertainment for them.

The corps complete is commanded by a full corps of commissioned and noncommissioned officers under the general leadership of an instructor, who may be an officer of the National Guard of the State or of the United States Army. Wall-scaling contests, various manuals of arms, annual encampments, drills and maneuvers and social events occupy the time of the cadets. The Legislature of Wyoming appropriates for half of each cadet's uniforms and the war department furnishes the guns.

BOSTON LOSES
\$3,049,244 POLL
TAX IN 12 YEARS

(Continued from page one)

In the collection of the poll taxes. An indication that he is in earnest to do his duty as he sees it the collector points to the record made by the department in the collection of the general taxes. He shows how in Hyde Park last year the city collected 55 per cent of the poll taxes and declares this to be due to the fact that he has a branch office open there from morning till night every business day in the year and that collections are more easily effected as the residents of that part of the city do not change their homes and are more easily found when they do move.

The collector is proposing to make an appeal to the Boston Chamber of Commerce this year to help him collect poll taxes. "If the members of the Chamber of Commerce would help the collector," he says, "by asking and even urging their employees to pay their poll taxes it would prove of material assistance. If the thousands of men who are members of the Chamber of Commerce and with the interests of the city dear to them, would allow the collector to display notices in their places of business calling attention to the importance and the duty of paying poll taxes it would mean many more thousands of dollars to the city each year."

If the board of assessors would send down their ledgers, or manuscripts, at the same time they send the tax bills to the office of the collector, the collector could secure a very much larger percentage of poll taxes than ever has been collected before. The collector could put 27 tax collectors on the streets for the entire day during the months of July and August after poll taxes and nothing else. The collector has not secured the ledger for the year even yet. The forthcoming city budget will carry, I hope, an appropriation sufficient to provide the assessors with the necessary clerical force next spring and early summer to hand over their tax manuscripts or ledgers, to the collector along with the tax bills. Then the collectors will go on the streets and right after the poll taxes before the great majority of the residents who move so often have left the places where they were assessed."

Figures showing the amount of taxes collected, the year of the collection, the percentage of poll taxes collected and the mayor of the corresponding year, as secured from the office of the city collector, are as follows:

Year	Collected	%	Mayor
1896.....	\$116,201	37.26	Joshua Quincy
1897.....	107,735	33.24	Joshua Quincy
1898.....	96,537	29.99	Joshua Quincy

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

DIVIDENDS ON
MILL SHARES
FOR THE YEAR

Cloth Manufacturers in New Bedford and Fall River Believed to Have Averaged 20 Per Cent, Much Less Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Sixty-four New Bedford and Fall River cotton mills, with a combined capital of \$70,000,000, paid dividends during the past year aggregating \$5,845,318, the average rate being 8.27 per cent. In 1915 these mills paid an average of 6.07 per cent, and the year previous only 4.46 per cent.

These figures indicate that stockholders have not received in dividends the full measure of the prosperity which the corporations enjoyed in 1916. It is estimated that on the average the mills have earned about 20 per cent of their capital, or 2 1/2 times what has been paid out in dividends. The mill managements have devoted the rest of the earnings to reductions of debt, plant improvements and other changes, which have put the mills in a much stronger position.

It is of interest that so far as dividends are concerned, the stockholders in Fall River mills have shared better than those in New Bedford. The average dividend rate of Fall River mills was 9.55 in 1916, compared with 3.77 in 1915, and 4.03 in 1914. The average of New Bedford mills was 7.33 in 1916, compared with 3.73 in 1915, and 4.74 in 1914. Fall River manufacturers have been much more generous than those of New Bedford in distributing small extra dividends with the regular quarterly dividends.

The close of the year found the markets for the produce of both New Bedford and Fall River mills much quieter than it had been at almost any other time during 1916. The great upward movement in raw cotton and cloth values which has been the feature of the situation all year came to a sharp stop, followed by a downward movement, the middle of December. New Bedford grades of extra staple cotton have held close to top prices and fine cotton fabrics are fairly steady, but print cloth grades of cotton have weakened 3 cents a pound, and Fall River mills are down a quarter of a cent a yard on their cloth prices.

Buyers have shown very little interest in new contracts for gray goods during the past week. New Bedford manufacturers say they are taking very few new orders. In Fall River the sales of print cloths during last week are estimated at only 65,000 pieces, or not much more than a quarter of the mills' weekly output. However it is normally one of the quietest weeks in the entire year, and it is expected that the demand will improve again during January. It is urged that fundamental conditions governing supply and demand of cloths have not changed, but that many temporary factors, have combined with the decline in cotton to stop buying.

The mills closed the year with a larger volume of business on their books than they have had at this season in any other year since 1910. New Bedford mills are still running at capacity to maintain deliveries on orders in hand. Fall River manufacturers are not sold so tightly or so far ahead, but their stocks of unsold goods are very moderate. This explains why New Bedford and Fall River mill did not become disturbed when merchants in the New York market slashed print cloth prices at second hand by a full cent a yard two weeks ago. During the past week, these second hands have withdrawn the cheapest of the goods that they were offering, so in this respect at least the situation has improved from the standpoint of the mills.

Both New Bedford and Fall River mill shares are quiet. So far, at least, dividend distributions have been disappointing to those who bought stocks at high prices expecting large extra dividends. Only one or two mills have declared substantial extras. If business continues good, some of the corporations will probably pay out part of their large surpluses, but if the markets should turn against the mills, the manufacturers might consider it best to hold these assets.

RAILROAD RAIL
ORDER PROSPECTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eastern railroads that buy through the New York market have covered their 1918 rail requirements, and are now placing contracts for frogs and switches for shipment in 1917. There are other eastern railroads, however, that have not covered 1918 rail requirements, especially those that buy through Philadelphia and Baltimore. Michigan United Railways has ordered 18,000 tons of standard sections for interurban service from a Chicago mill.

MANY DRY GOODS
BUYERS IN MARKET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dry goods buyers in larger numbers than usual are arriving in this market picking up such leaders as may be secured for their January sales, says the John V. Farwell Company. Mills have advanced Stevens crash 15 per cent. Linens are tending upward. Mills in Ireland are sold up for six months ahead, and will make no promise of definite deliveries.

SHOE BUYERS PROTESTING
EXTREME TRADE CONDITIONS

Local Market Said to Be Highest in Country, But Advance in Raw Materials Has Been Among Greatest of Any Center—Little Likelihood of Drop in Prices

The protracted, extreme conditions in the local shoe market are meeting criticism, and buyers now here are protesting any additional advance, which in some cases may oblige them to drop certain lines.

There is truth in their assertion that this is the highest shoe market in the country today. The prime cause of the rise in prices can be attributed to the advance in raw material. This has not been on big jump, but a gradual and constant rise. Therefore, any new terms accepted by the shoe buyer often become obsolete long before his orders are filled, and the prices at which the goods were offered to the retailer become nearly on a par with those at the factories.

That labor has been in so tranquil a mood is certainly favorable. However, certain demands have been made and allowed.

To claim that prices are on the verge of a drop because the leather market is doing little or no business appears fallacious. Leather merchants are well provided with orders, and a month of ordinary sales would occasion little anxiety.

The skeptical shoe buyer needs only to read the reports from any of the raw material markets to be convinced of the position taken by leather merchants. Inasmuch as the prices of hides and skins regulate prices of finished leather which are reflected in footwear prices, it is plain that the underlying cause of shoe prices is the price of raw stock. Therefore when the shoe trade has a positive depression in raw materials a similar condition may be seen in the finished shoe market.

Within the next 10 days the buyers will be here in force and no doubt will endeavor to bring the market down. Conditions, however, are too strong for any manufacturer to attempt self-advertising by the cheaper price route. Just what course the visitors will take no one knows, but it is fairly obvious that no action can be taken at present, because they are regulated by a more potent force. The season opens with fewer new styles than have been offered to the trade for a long time, and this feature will be gratifying to both seller and buyer. Presumably this general omission will financially benefit all parties, as a simplified line is desirable at present.

Those who made their regular trip this season report success. If the visiting merchants carry out the same course while here, a good business will be booked. Buyers, however, are bound to show caution, as they work largely on a presumptive basis, which always has the element of doubt, even in ordinary times. There is scarcely one but is expecting a great change in the future. They are trying to curtail, a difficult thing to do especially while under a big demand.

The large call for canvas shoes has influenced several manufacturers to add the line to their product. Therefore, the disadvantage of late delivery will be obviated to some extent at least. A finer fabric is now selling for the uppers of ladies' high grade footwear, which, with its many colors, is becoming a good seller in certain trade centers.

The fiber sole and heel are now in common use, more especially in the lines of men's shoes of the medium grade, also in serviceable work shoes, to a less extent, however. The satisfaction with these new bottom stocks has given the trade confidence in similar innovations, so the near future may reveal new shoe stock of merit, which will hold its own in competition with leather.

Conditions in the packer hide market are so quiet that there is nothing to report. Rumors and predictions are plentiful.

Facts show that a single sale of hides, amounting to 1500 December branded bulls, went to record in the week ending Dec. 23, at 25 cents compared with 16 1/2 a year ago, and since then nothing positive has come to light. There may have been some confidential trading.

The stage is well set to jam down prices, for the market is environed by a large slaughter, accumulating packs, lower quality and sales few. It would seem as though the packers would have to concede something to start things moving again.

The future, therefore, is hidden just at present, and a new scale of prices must come to light before anything worthy of confidence can be predicted. The potency of the holders is common knowledge, however, and their ability to work the market to fit such exigencies is undisputed. Whether the packers can hold them depends upon how matters go in Europe. Hide owners are expected to see more conservatism manifested by the tanners than at any time since the war began.

The only change in leather market conditions is the absence of sales. Dealers have enough back orders to claim their attention, therefore two weeks or more of slow buying doesn't cause concern.

Sole leather tanners report buying small, but prices as strong as in November. Hemlock sole is firm at 58c for No. 1, and about 54c for good damaged. Union backs are perhaps more active than other tannages because of the big run of work in the ladies' shoe plants. Sole cutters are using much of this leather. Backs are selling at 80¢ to 85¢ for light and mid-

dle weights. Oak backs were sold last week in fair-sized lots. Quotations were from 86¢ to 88c and for bends as high as 95c. From this it is seen that the dull spell has not disturbed prices much.

The calfskin business is marking time. There are some inquiries daily, more for keeping posted than anything else. Tanners must quote when asked, so that the common practice is to name prices in conformity with the price of raw skins. January will push activity into the buying and the dull spell will end. In the meantime the sales department is quiet.

Side upper leather is no exception, and dealers do not claim it is. Tanners are not alarmed. They now have a good opportunity to straighten out their oversold business. The plants give no sign of a dull spell for there are many back orders to be filled. Some grades of leather are well sold ahead, particularly snuffed sides. There are four large English buyers bound for this market, which with the two already here, will enliven the leather market. Looking to the future from a domestic point of view, the best that may be said is, that prices probably will not change much.

Although a minimum business is reported by dealers in patent side leather, quotations are unchanged. The export trade took a sudden slump, but is expected to revive during the coming month. Patent colt remains the same, sold ahead at top prices.

Were it not for the foreign business, glazed kid dealers would have little or nothing to record during the last two weeks. Domestic trading has been very light for the same reason as mentioned above. Stocks are very small. Bench lots are by no means equal to what any fair-size shoe factory carries. There may be blocks in storage, but dealers say not so. Quotations have not been lowered even a fraction, and the shoe merchants are in doubt just what to do, because at the present prices medium grade footwear cannot be marketed if made from 45 cents kid stock. Perhaps the future will solve the problem.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
	1916	1915	Increase
Gross earnings	\$7,086,497	\$6,965,868	
Net income	2,362,421	362,173	
From July 1—			
Gross	32,840,656	4,153,889	
Net	9,938,037	1,522,456	

ALABAMA & GREAT SOUTHERN			
	1916	1915	Increase
Gross	\$529,175	\$31,965	
Net	197,531	38,599	
From July 1—			
Gross	2,402,231	296,898	
Net	856,440	226,282	

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC			
	1916	1915	Increase
Gross	\$1,095,605	\$156,952	
Net	426,097	160,528	
From July 1—			
Gross	5,030,228	822,778	
Net	1,774,267	699,943	

GREAT SOUTHERN & FLORIDA			
	1916	1915	Increase
Gross	\$255,946	\$42,843	
Net	65,292	18,704	
From July 1—			
Gross	1,137,801	155,710	
Net	362,127	61,762	

MOBILE & OHIO			
	1916	1915	Increase
Gross	\$1,092,663	\$48,500	
Net earnings	230,233	\$36,491	
From July 1—			
Gross	5,101,760	257,252	
Net	967,248	\$99,427	

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL			
	1916	1915	Increase
Gr. op. revenue	\$10,220,049	\$311,121	
Net revenue	3,830,239	\$247,249	
Op. income	3,354,200	\$38,939	
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gr. op. revenue	50,200,150	5,009,555	
Net revenue	18,990,640	\$78,167	
Op. income	16,524,685	\$78,095	

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD			
	1916	1915	Increase
Op. revenue	\$620,188	\$284,661	
Net op. revenue	2,395	\$364,266	
Def. after charges	272,066	\$368,019	
July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Op. revenue	3,018,849	\$1,718,583	
Net op. revenue	222,110	\$1,620,993	
Def. after charges	1,160,046	\$1,650,173	

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE			
	1916	1915	Increase
Op. revenue	\$711,758	\$72,836	
Net op. revenue	246,669	33,192	
For five months—			
Op. revenue	3,627,039	428,477	
Net op. revenue	1,311,876	233,374	

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM (Lines East and West)			
	1916	1915	Changes
Gross	\$36,965,081	\$2,030,078	
Expenses	28,688,027	3,409,666	
Net	8,277,053	\$1,379,533	
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross	\$405,428,508	\$67,573,550	
Expenses	302,204,803	44,839,434	
Net	103,223,705	22,734,116	

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES			
	1916	1915	Increase
Op. revenue	\$1,662,553	\$79,081	
Op. income	677,223	35,743	
From July 1—			
Op. revenue	7,420,968	666,471	
Op. income	2,740,585	\$46,111	

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA			
	1916	1915	Increase
Op. revenue	\$1,999,938	\$137,576	
Net income	418,877	\$7,815	
From July 1—			
Op. revenue	9,483,525	1,264,768	
Op. income	1,981,769	689,473	

LONG ISLAND			
	1916	1915	Increase
Op. revenue	\$1,127,932	\$84,263	
Net income	196,987	41,780	
From Jan. 1—			
Op. revenue	13,851,293	1,392,956	
Op. income	2,652,531	449,560	

WABASH			
	1916	1915	Increase
Gross	\$34,407,334	\$6,620,476	
Net revenue	11,718,853	5,374,165	
11 months ended Nov. 30 last—			
Gross	\$34,407,334	\$6,620,476	
Net revenue	11,718,853	5,374,165	

*Decrease. †Deficit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Domestic orders for railway equipment placed in 1916 totaled \$400,000,000 and foreign orders \$170,000,000.

"Opinion is gaining strength," Iron Age hears from Pittsburgh, "that top prices have been reached in the steel and iron market."

Pierre Jay, chairman of New York Federal Reserve Bank, says gold imported into New York during 1916 totaled \$608,500,000.

Business of New York Consolidated Stock Exchange in 1916 was 5 per cent greater than in 1915. In December more than 3,000,000 shares were traded in.

American shipbuilding for first 11 months of 1916, according to New York Chamber of Commerce, included 1066 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 488,446 tons.

Northern Pacific Railroad is placing orders for \$7,000,000 worth of equipment, principally rolling stock. Company has already ordered 2850 freight cars.

Exports from New York last week were lowest of any week in year, value being only \$22,669,729, compared with \$34,612,588 in similar week last year.

The 1916 exports from New York are estimated at \$2,785,331,906 compared with \$1,727,164,618 in 1915. Imports were \$1,255,297,403, a gain of nearly 30 per cent.

Construction and improvement work under way on directly operated lines of Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh involves estimated expenditure of \$36,800,000.

Marine insurance rates to Mediterranean advanced Saturday from 5 per cent and 8 per cent to 10 per cent and rates to United Kingdom from 5 per cent to 8 per cent.

Professor Bottomley of London University has discovered a cheap process of extracting fertilizer from peat, which is expected to add greatly to the world's supply of fertilizers.

London estimates this season's Egyptian cotton crop at 644,500,000 pounds, compared with 644,500,000 in preceding season, and its value at \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, compared with \$107,500,000.

New York Chamber of Commerce gives ships built in American yards in 11 months of 1916 as 1066, with gross tonnage of 488,446, which will fly the American flag. Wooden construction was 26.06 per cent, steel 73.94 per cent.

Imports at port of Boston for 1916 reached value of \$198,597,814, compared with \$146,330,309 in 1915. Exports increased from \$107,920,024 in 1915 to \$166,840,419 in 1916. 1916 grain exports were 33,274,444 bushels, compared with 16,544,447 bushels in 1915.

The estimate of the zinc production in 1916 just issued by the United States Geological Survey, shows the recoverable zinc content of ore mined in the United States in 1916 as 708,000 tons, a gain of more than 120,000 tons or 20 per cent as compared with 1915.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation has announced a \$100,000,000 property expansion program, to cover two or three years. A berth in which the largest battleships can be built will be added to Fore River yards, beside clubhouse, athletic field and machine shop.

Advance in steel prices during 1916 amounted to an average of \$28 per net ton, disregarding premiums for early deliveries. Increase in steel making capacity during 1916 was about 8 per cent, while new construction in progress at end of year, or definitely planned, represents an additional increase of about 12 per cent.

Benefactions in 1916, chiefly to charities, colleges and war relief, are estimated at \$250,000,000, not including \$400,000,000 estimated to have been given in bonuses to employees. Rockefeller agencies distributed more than \$30,000,000. War relief funds reached about \$40,000,000, of which \$10,269,000 went to Belgium.

Cash reserves of 12 Federal reserve banks during 1916 increased \$112,763,000 and combined gold reserve increased \$108,750,000. Total earning assets increased 166 per cent from \$83,000,000 to \$222,000,000, largest gain being due chiefly to growth of acceptance business. Net bank deposits rose from \$400,000,000 to \$688,000,000, an increase of 68 per cent.

CHICAGO LIVE
STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 288,828 head, a loss of 161,720 head, but they were 28,717 head heavier than one year ago. Arrivals of hogs were 3023 head smaller than those of the previous week but as compared with similar week of 1915 gained 43,557 head. Deliveries of cattle were 234,071 head lighter than the preceding week, but gained 799 head over last year. Sheep receipts decreased 34,826 head for the week and 15,739 head for the year.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	900	1010
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	116
Ohio Oil	388	393
Ohio Oil & Gas	590	595
South Penn Oil	580	590
Standard Oil, California	355	360
Indiana	815	825
Kentucky	70	80
New Jersey	286	270
Union Tank Line	93	95
Illinois Pipe	227	232
Prairie Pipe	326	330

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT GREATER

Preliminary estimates by the United States Geological Survey indicate that the quantity of crude petroleum produced and marketed in the oil fields of the United States in 1916 was 222,400,000 barrels. This is greater by 10 per cent than the corresponding output in 1915, which reached the record-breaking total of 201,104,104 barrels.

BANK CLEARINGS
ARE THE BIGGEST
IN MANY YEARS

Boston's Gain 30.5 Per Cent, New York's 44.4 and Philadelphia Makes Similar Progress

Clearings in Boston for 1916 (Saturday estimated) were \$10,776,160,409, an increase of \$2,519,224,875, or 30.5 per cent. Following is comparison by months:

	1916	1915
January	\$568,934,000	\$645,432,000
February	800,172,000	556,539,000
March	937,000,000	622,735,000
April	888,831,000	715,207,000
May	829,940,000	673,185,000
June	880,078,000	643,050,000
July	866,656,000	682,066,000
August	1,024,109,000	725,810,000
September	775,243,000	575,443,000
October	970,210,000	841,686,000
November	1,102,294,000	859,646,000
December	1,068,855,000	831,818,000

Total \$10,776,160,409 \$8,256,935,000

Clearings by calendar years compare: 1916—\$10,776,160,409 1909—\$8,440,392,262 1915—\$8,256,935,000 1908—\$7,338,035,828 1914—\$8,125,210,000 1907—\$8,125,210,000 1913—\$8

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

WESTERN

CALIFORNIA

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. & 28th Street
NEW YORK

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager, formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York

800 Rooms—All With Bath
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway stations. Room and bath \$2 and up; two persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.



Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen on Ground Floor

The Biltmore
NEW YORK

America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.

1000 rooms open to outside air. 500 with bath.

Room rates from \$2.50 per day. Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small bath, banquet and dining salons and suites specially private functions.

John McE. Bowman, Pres.

REPUTATION

The reputation of a hotel depends upon what people say of it, and that depends largely upon the treatment they receive while there.

The Hollenden reputation is based upon its unchanging standard of excellence in its 800 rooms; its three nationally famous restaurants; its numerous private dining rooms; its famous largest-in-Ohio Banquet Hall and Ball Room; the only individual floor service in Cleveland and its many other distinctive features.

European Plan, with bath: For One Person \$2 to \$5 For Two Persons \$3 to \$6 With Twin Beds \$4 to \$6 Suites at various prices.

The Hollenden
Cleveland

LOS ANGELES
HART BROS.
MILLION DOLLAR POPULAR PRICED HOTEL

FREE AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAVELERS

ROSSLYN
800 ROOMS

EUROPEAN PLAN
1 Person \$1.00 to \$2.00
2 Persons \$1.50 to \$3.00
WITH BATH
1 Person \$1.50 to \$3.00
2 Persons \$2.50 to \$4.00

AMERICAN PLAN
1 Person \$2.00 to \$3.00
2 Persons \$3.00 to \$5.00
WITH BATH
1 Person \$3.50 to \$4.50
2 Persons \$4.00 to \$7.00

DAYTONA, FLA.
ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER

"The Prettiest Winter Resort in the World"

The Most Delightful Spot in Florida. Daytona's natural beauties are unequalled in a State of unending attractiveness.

The Climate is Equable—exactly right for a winter resort. Here outdoors may be enjoyed alike by the adult and the youth, those seeking quiet and rest, or the most strenuously inclined.

Free concerts, twice daily, at Casino Burgoyne.

The Atlantic Ocean is less than a mile away. The Surf Bathing is excellent, and the celebrated Daytona Beach a quarter mile wide, 35 miles long and as hard as macadam. Is unsurpassed for motoring. New Trolley Line to Beach and Golf Links.

Modern and well-kept hotels offer accommodations to meet all conditions, from the convenience of the handsomely appointed Metropolitan hotel to the more quiet and homelike atmosphere of the family house. Prices are within the reach of all.

For further information, booklets, etc., address

Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity
The Despland	250	The Ridgewood	235	Prince George	1300
The Gables	100	The Morgan	160	The Palmerville	1000
Hotel Tourist	100	The Bennett	90	Hotel Schmitt	80
New Kimbush	75	The Howard	75	The Oaks	75
The Hamlet	50	Ivy Lane Inn	70	Hotel Windsor	50
The Prospect	60	The Lillingdon	60	The Lyndhurst	50
The Pines	50	The Colonial	50	The Magnolia	45
		The Williams	40		

Tickets on any railroad may be bought through to Daytona without charge, or stop-off privilege may be had, if desired, without additional cost.

Hotel Breslin
Broadway at 29th Street, NEW YORK

"An Hotel Where Guests Are Made to Feel at Home"

High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates

800 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges

Single Rooms with Running Water \$1.50-\$2.50 per day
Single Rooms with Tub or Shower \$2.00-\$3.00 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water \$2.50-\$4.00 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower \$3.00-\$5.00 per day

Under Same Management as Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director
ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

St. Charles Hotel
Fire Proof
ON THE BEACH-FRONT

A national reputation for cuisine and service

Write for booklet Always open

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEWLIN HAINES CO.

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location, Modern Apartments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan. \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.

IRVING C. BALL, Proprietor.

DEWEY HOTEL
Fourteenth and L Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A modern hotel, located in the most central section A. P. \$3.00 and up; E. P. \$1.50 and up.

GEORGE Q. PATTEE, Proprietor
Also ROCKINGHAM HOTEL, Portsmouth, N. H.

Hotel Puritan
300 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON

Near Massachusetts Ave. Subway Station, which is 4 minutes from shops and theatres.

Globe trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Single rooms with bathroom from \$3, double from \$4. Sitting room, two double bedrooms and bathroom for two or more persons \$9 to \$15. All your inquiries gladly answered.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

THE COPLEY-PLAZA
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL

All Charges Most Moderate

TARIFF
Single Room with Bath \$2 per day and upwards
Double Room with Bath \$3 per day and upwards

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

Hotel Buckminster
645 Beacon Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

A residential hotel of excellence, most conveniently located and accessible to all parts of the city. Very attractive rates for transients.

F. F. BRINE, Manager.

BETHEL-INN
BETHEL, ME.

High Class in Every Detail Yet Not Expensive

ALL THE SPORTS OF WINTER
SNOWSHOEDING OVER WONDERFUL TRAILS THROUGH PINE AND BALSAM FORESTS. TOBOGGANING, SKIING, SKATING, SLIGH-ING, COASTING, BILLIARDS, OPEN FIRES.

Secure Reservation Early

LEON H. CILLEY, Mgr.
Summer, Maplewood Hotel, N. H.

THE RUSSELL COTTAGES
KEARSARGE, N. H. (Now Open)

are well situated for all the winter sports: snowshoeing, tobogganing, skiing, skating, sleighing and mountain climbing. Indoor comfort is assured. Situated near No. Conway and Intervale, 140 miles from Boston, 60 miles from Portland. Write for illustrated booklet.

GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

GARY NOW IMPORTANT POST
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GARY, Ind.—Gary is now Indiana's chief harbor on Lake Michigan. In 1915 its tonnage was one-third that of Chicago. This year business has increased 100 per cent. This was due to the tremendous expansion of the steel industry. The demands on transportation were so heavy that the season, which opened April 29, did not close until Dec. 12. This is three weeks longer than the season of 1915, when 342 vessels arrived in the United States Steel Corporation's harbor bearing 1,467,321 tons of freight, mostly iron ore. This year 404 vessels carried 3,037,927 tons, of which 2,037,440 were iron ore and the rest stone, lumber and pig iron.

SAVOY
455 Columbus Avenue
BOSTON, MASS., Savoy Company, Inc.

Lessee. Tel. Back Bay 6043.

European plan: 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bath-room. Single rooms, with private connecting bath-room, \$1 per day. Large rooms, with private connecting bath-room, some with parlor, for two, \$1 per day each person. Every seventh day free. Large first-class restaurant. Moderate prices. 1 block to first-class garage. Illustrated booklet sent free upon request.

GREAT WHITE FLEET

Weekly sailings from New York to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica and Colombia, fortnightly to Guatemala, also 22- and 24-day Tropical Tours. Luxurious Steamships. Unexcelled Cuisine. Reservations made and all information at

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
Steamship Service—Pass. Ticket Office
75 State St., Cor. Kibby St., Boston

Hotel Manhattan
In the Center of New York
MADISON AVENUE
42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 per day.

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President.
PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Hotel Powhatan
Pennsylvania Ave., N. & 18th Sts., N.W.



Showing the Hotel Powhatan upon the completion of its new addition. Overlooking the White House, offers every comfort and luxury, also a superior service.

European Plan. Rooms, detached bath, \$1.50 and up. Rooms, private bath, \$2.50 and up. Write for Souvenir, Map, and Plan.

E. C. OWEN, Manager.

Hotel Majestic
Fronting Central Park at the West 72nd Street Gateway
NEW YORK

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

THE HOTEL MAJESTIC enjoys a world-wide reputation as a hotel of great distinction. Since leasing this property Mr. Copeland Townsend has succeeded in establishing a highly desirable patronage, and the hotel is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history.

Single rooms and suites for the accommodation of transient as well as permanent guests. Transient rates, \$2.00 per day upwards. Illustrated Booklet of Hotel.

COPELAND TOWNSEND, Lessee-Director

Shoreham Hotel
H Street Northwest at Fifteenth
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EUROPEAN PLAN
FIREPROOF

Washington's Most Exclusive Hotel
Noted for its cuisine and perfection of individual service

Hotel Martha Washington
29 East 29th St., New York City
Just off Fifth Avenue

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up. \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 40 cents and dinner at 50 cents.

Booklet and additional information sent upon request.

Hotel Belvedere
Charles at Baltimore, Maryland
Fireproof—Elegant Refined European Cuisine and Service

Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

Lakewood, N. J.
A MODERN HOTEL

With a Quiet Air of Domesticity and a Home-like Atmosphere.

MUSIC AND DANCING
E. E. SPANGENBERG, Manager.

THE CLINTON, PHILADELPHIA
TENTH ST., NEAR SPRUCE

A transient and family hotel, two squares from shopping district. Rates American Plan. 1 person, 1 room, each \$2.50 per day. 2 persons, 1 room, each \$3.50 per day. 1 person, 1 room and bath, each \$3.50 per day. 2 persons, 1 room and bath, each \$5.00 per day.

CHICAGO

Evanston Hotel

Among Chicago's new, prominent hotels, Evanston Hotel is unique. It appeals to those who prefer quiet elegance to artificial glitter and show.

Though just outside Chicago's boundary, near Lake Michigan, in the choicest section of beautiful Evanston, the fast express trains of the Elevated and the C. & N. W. Railway bring you to the hotel in 20 to 35 minutes.

Club breakfast, club luncheon, table d'hôte dinners and a la carte service. Dinner Dances on Thursdays. Choice rooms, beautifully furnished, with bath, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per day, \$10 to \$30 per week. Our special suites with sun parlors are exceptionally attractive.

Write for Booklet.

FIREPROOF EUROPEAN
Forest Avenue and Main Street,
EVANSTON, ILL.

NELSON & LEWIN, Owners
F. J. KILIM, Manager. Tel. Evanston 5000.

SEATTLE, WASH.
New Washington Hotel

Superb Location
Overlook Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
Rates \$2.50 Per Day and Up

Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

Fulwell's Hotels

HOTEL NORMANDIE
DETROIT, MICH.
\$1.00 to \$2.50

ORIENTAL HOTEL
DETROIT, MICH.
Gentlemen only. Turkish Baths. Fireproof. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

HOTEL HERKIMER
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
E. P. 75c up. \$1.50 up Private Bath. COUNTRY-SERVICE-VALUE
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO
Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
800 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Opera and Operetta Daily and Gardens
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

Hotel Windsor
EUROPEAN
MR. AND MRS. AUGUST HAGENOW, Mgrs.
LINCOLN, NEB.

Hotel Bancroft
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN
J. C. THOMSON, Manager

NEW YORK AND EASTERN
Washington, D. C.
NEW
Cochran Hotel

American and European Plan. Corner K and Fourteenth Sts. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Southern exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES
Write for Terms.
EUGENE C. COCHRAN, Mgr.

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
SAN FRANCISCO
One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS



Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO.
B. W. THOMPSON AND A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers



A Hotel that is Different

Arlington Hotel
Santa Barbara, California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel. Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.
Perpetual May Climate E. F. DUNN, Lessee

THE CLIFT
San Francisco's likeable
HOTEL
American or European
Rates Right—Service Right
Obadiah Rich, Manager



HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Magnificent Equipment. Excellent Cuisine. Unobtrusive Service. 700 Luxurious Rooms



HOTEL SHATTUCK
In the Heart of BERKELEY, California
American or European plan. Easily accessible from all points around San Francisco Bay. Here the traveler finds a splendid hotel service coupled with a quiet, refined atmosphere. There are large grounds, tennis court, sun porch and children's playground. Special rates by week or month.



Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO
Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure, located in heart of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

European Plan, \$1.50 upward.
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner \$1.00
Further particulars at any office THOS. COOK & SONS, our special representatives.

OF AN UNUSUAL MERIT
SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL HERALD
On the Sunny Corners of Eddy and Jones
ALL SUNLIT OUTSIDE ROOMS

1.00 without Bath \$1.50 for room
and bath for day and night
and meals for day and night

Shuster Apartments
1137 W. 11th Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Beautifully furnished single and double apartments with bath and kitchenette. Spacious porches and amusement hall. Rates reasonable.

The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS
MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

Rates { Room with detached bath, \$1.00 up.
Room with private bath \$2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

New Orleans, La.
The Paris of America
The St. Charles
"Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"

Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.

ALFRED S. AMES & CO., Ltd., Props.

HOTEL COLLEGE ARMS
DE LAND, FLORIDA.

Live out of doors in the garden spot of the South. 18 Hole Golf Course (with grass putting greens). Tennis, Riding.

Now Open
Theo. C. Brooks, Manager

CALIFORNIA
HOTEL TURPIN
17 Powell Street at Market.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Under the Personal Management of A. W. TURPIN, Prop.

Rooms with detached bath, \$1.00 per day and up. With private bath, \$1.50 per day and up.

SAN DIEGO
HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER
Centrally Located at 3rd and E St.
Room with privilege of bath, \$1.00
Room with private bath, \$1.50
New, Modern and Strictly First Class

CUBA
FORMERLY MAISON ROYALE
HAVANA, CUBA
HOTEL ROYAL
THE FAMOUS HOTEL
SITUATED ON THE SUNNY AIRY YEDDO HILL. AM. PLAN \$3 UP.

CANADA
WORLD'S WINTER SPORTS HEADQUARTERS
CHATEAU FRONTENAC, Quebec
THE LOGICAL PLACE FOR A HOLIDAY
Skiing, Tobogganing, Skiing
Only one night from New York
For reservations, booklets and rates apply to Manager or N. F. Representative, MISS PHILLIPS, Canadian Pacific R.R., 1331 B'way, daily 12 to 4 P. M.

CAFES
Cafe MINERVA
216 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
EXCELLENT FOOD AND SERVICE
ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS
MUSIC
E. C. DEMETER, Proprietor.
Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

CAFE DE PRISCILLA
305 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Y. M. C. A. and Conservatory)
Strictly Home Cooking—Moderate Prices
TABLE D'HOTE SUNDAYS
Tel. B. B. 76519

St. James Cafe
241 Huntington Ave.,
BOSTON

Established reputation in Back Bay. Excellent food. Prompt and courteous service.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT
SPECIAL OFFER
Hotel and Restaurant China
Buyers

If you will supply us with a sample of your dishes showing the design, we will copy it in BUFFALO CHINA and submit the duplicate with the return of your sample.

You will in no way be obligated and we want you to see the advantages of the beautiful blue-white BUFFALO CHINA.

The Cross-Well's Company
Complex, Hotel Outfitters
17-19 South Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA

Center of Winter Out-of-Door Life in the Middle South

Four Excellent Hotels

The Carolina Hotel and Cottages now open. Holly Inn, Berkshire and Harvard open early in January.

Three 18-Hole Golf Courses and a new 9-hole Course. Tennis, Motoring, Model Dairy, Trap Shooting.

New state road through Pinehurst as far as Savannah.

Through Pullman Service from New York and Washington via Seaboard Air Line.

Send for illustrated booklet.

Pinehurst Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

The De Soto
Savannah, Georgia

An Ideal Winter Resort Hotel, catering to an exacting clientele. Fireproof. 100 rooms with bath. American Plan.

18-Hole Golf Course
One of the best in the South in connection with the hotel.
Under direction CHAS. E. PHENIX

Highland Pines Inn
(Weymouth Heights)
Southern Pines, N.C.

Home of winter golf. Tennis and other out-door sports.

700 foot elevation. Delightful climate. Sunshine. Odor of the pines fills the air. Pure spring water. Everything the best.

Cottages. Bungalows. Booklet. CREAMER & TURNER

The DESPLAND
Largest and Most Modern Hotel at
DAYTONA, FLORIDA "EAST COAST"

Open January 1st. Super ocean beach, and bathing, golf, tennis, boating, dancing, orchestra, accommodations 250. Many private baths. Hot and cold running water in practically every room; elevator; steam heat, electric light, superior cuisine. Booklet on application.

LEON M. WATTS, Mgr. Summer Hotel: 800-Niagara Park Lodge, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Th Jefferson
RICHMOND, VA.
Most Magnificent Hotel
In the South
Rooms single or en suite.
European plan. Illustrated booklet.
O. F. WEISIGER

New Oriental Hotel
DALLAS, TEXAS
OTTO HEROLD, Manager

European plan \$1.00 and up
American plan \$2.50 and up

TAMPA, FLORIDA
Bay View Hotel
Fireproof Construction
Modern Equipment
C. H. JEWETT, Proprietor

HOTEL WINDSOR
Jacksonville, Florida

\$150,000.00 Improvements During Summer of 1915

ROBERT H. MEYER J. E. KAVANAUGH
Proprietor Manager

Hotel Deermont
St. Petersburg, Florida
MRS. R. H. BARTLETT, Proprietor
CENTRALLY LOCATED

PARTRIDGE INN
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
M. W. PARTRIDGE A. D. CHESING

Open December to May. Steam heated, electric elevator. New addition, private veranda, noted for home-like comfort and cuisine; two 18-hole golf courses; near inn; suites with bath.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PLANS FOR SCHOOL REFORMS

Victoria Minister for Education
Explains Government's Policy
as to Education

By The Christian Science Monitor, special
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The Victoria Minister for Education recently issued the following interesting statement explaining the policy of the Government on the question of education: "There are, at present, 2217 elementary schools, over 850 of which are schools with an average attendance of less than 20 pupils. This costs the country a large sum, the present estimate of salaries of teachers alone being £750,000. The problem of continuing education beyond the primary school period is especially difficult in Australia, where secondary industries are not yet highly developed, and where such as are developed are not concentrated in particular localities. High schools and higher elementary schools have been established in 41 centers, of which 36 are out of the metropolitan area.

"The junior technical school has been designed to prepare the way for trade and technical education. It does not touch the problem of the intermediate education of the large number of boys and girls who are not entering skilled trades. It is proposed to select a number of central schools, and provide a specialized course during the last three years of school life, so that the pupils from these schools may have the special training which will enable them more readily to obtain the positions awaiting them. The Toorak school is to be made a central school for boys and girls who wish to take up clerical employment.

"Another type of central schools is the School for Domestic Arts in which girls at the close of the elementary course are given a theoretical and practical training in domestic subjects. Just as the pupils from a junior technical school proceed to the senior technical school when they enter employment, those pupils who leave the elementary schools and the central schools should be provided for by a system of continuation schools. The Government considers that this should be a development of the future.

"In regard to technical education the estimates for this year provide for an expenditure of £112,000, in addition to £20,000 unexpended of the amount provided for last year. This will give £132,000 to be expended on technical education. The money will be devoted to establishing new schools and to extending existing schools. Considerable extensions have been provided at existing schools, where new departments of work have been added. This policy will be continued until the older established schools are in a satisfactory condition. As regards the new schools, the large centers of population are being mapped out by the Education Department, and information obtained as to the technical instructions desirable. The Government will ask that the localities immediately benefited by the establishment of a technical school contribute aid in the form of either buildings and site or a substantial portion of the maintenance grant.

"One of the finest technical schools to be built will be the Central Technical School for Women. The school will provide instruction in industries most suitable to women workers. The present College of Domestic Economy will then be reorganized as a part of the system of training teachers. Its functions will be to provide teachers of domestic subjects for technical schools, high schools and primary schools. The problem of providing technical training for returned soldiers has been engaging the attention of the State War Council, and a request has been made for the services of an expert officer to organize such classes. The Government has decided to grant this request, and to take advantage of the opportunity to appoint an officer who, in addition to assisting the War Council, will organize a system of vocational guidance for boys and girls leaving school. His duty will be to secure the cooperation of employers, parents and school authorities for the well-being of pupils. He will bring before the schools statements of the opportunities which exist in the different classes of employment, and will assist, generally, the movement for bringing together into closer cooperation the schools and the industries.

"An endeavor will be made to establish day trade classes for the benefit of the boys in actual employment if a sufficient number of employers will arrange to give the boys the necessary leave of absence from their employment. The establishment of junior technical schools and the subsequent retention of a number of senior pupils of these schools for further day courses in the senior school will enable a fuller use to be made of the buildings and plant; but there will still be opportunity for day classes if the employers cooperate with the department. A scheme for the training of technical teachers is in operation, and before long the department should have a steady output of well trained teachers. It is proposed to employ a staff of specialist teachers to visit provincial technical schools and give intensive courses. The rapid development of junior technical schools has brought about anomalies in the classification of teachers. The Cabinet has approved of a proposal to introduce a reclassification of these teachers and the estimates provide an increase for this reclassification."

"The board holds that the public schools, supported by the community, are not serving their highest usefulness unless they are utilized to the widest possible extent and made aggressively serviceable to the parents and community at large as well as to the students.

At these meetings, the position is taken, it will be possible to acquaint the patrons and friends of the school with their work and problems, and it is hoped they will bring about a better understanding on the part of the public of the work of the educational institutions and their functions, thus bringing about a closer cooperation.

RURAL CARRIERS DINE
The fifteenth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Rural Letter Carriers Association was held at the Quincy House last night. W. D. Brown, legislative agent at Washington, was the chief speaker. Resolutions asking for improvement in the working conditions of the force, were passed.

FRENCH SOCIETY ADMITS BELGIANS TO MEMBERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—La Société des Gens de Lettres, which recently received M. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, into its membership, has now admitted two other Belgian ministers: MM. Paul Hymans, leader of the Liberal Party and Belgian Ambassador in London, and Emile Vandervelde, the leader of the Socialist Party and a member of the Cabinet. Their candidature was proposed at the previous meeting of the society by M. H. Ernest-Charles, who was specially invited to attend the ceremony of admission, which followed upon a meeting of the committee.

M. Pierre Decourcelle, the president of the society, welcomed the two new members in a speech in which he made eloquent reference to the fresh trial Belgium was undergoing at the moment, and paid a graceful tribute to the culture of the Brussels bar, which both the new members represent. He then referred to the literary work of MM. Hymans and Vandervelde, and included in this homage Mme. Vandervelde, who carried out such an admirable lecture campaign in the United States at the beginning of the war. Finally, he conjured up a vision of the Belgium, which would emerge when victory had been gained, a Belgium stronger and more beautiful than ever before, and exalted by her heroism and her misfortunes.

M. Hymans replied in a speech chiefly devoted to an appeal to public opinion against the Belgian deportations. He felt, he said, that words were vanity after the many varied experiences of the past two years, noble and ignoble, but there was, he maintained, a moral power in the universe before which it was still possible to plead a just cause; namely, the public conscience. It was to that he appealed.

M. Vandervelde, who followed him, disclaimed any right to the honor of being admitted as a member by the Société des Gens de Lettres, other than the fact of his being a native of the country between the Yser and the Meuse. If then, he said, you have associated my name with that of my colleagues, Hymans, the historian of Frère Oban, Carton de Wiart, the author of "La Cité Ardente" it is, it can only be in order to render homage to Belgium, to the Belgium of King Albert, of Cardinal Mercier, of Burgomaster Max, of Bâtonnier Theodor, also the Belgium of that admirable proletariat which, for long months, in the midst of a German occupation has been upholding the honor of its country. The speaker then went on to talk of Belgium, its dual language, its beliefs and opinions, its class interests, its neutrality, and of the sympathies which attracted its people towards one or the other of its neighbors in Europe. Those who had defended the heights of Liège, he said, had been exalted by the thought that they were serving as a living rampart to France, "that second patrie of free men." But side by side with these Belgians of the French tongue, there were the Flemish "who, like their brothers, have fought, and fought well." And M. Vandervelde proceeded to explain the attitude, the aspirations, and the claims of the Flemish, with a view to dissipating "misunderstandings and baseless fears."

On the day which, now near, he said, when all those who wish to participate in the government of our country must speak, both the language of Maeterlinck or of Verhaeren, of Cyrille Buysse or of Guido Gezelle, this isolation will come to an end. Belgium will be, more than ever, the connecting link between two different civilizations. She will be, by virtue of her very position, one of the necessary elements of that community of nations, varied but harmonious, which is emerging from this terrible struggle. But for this Belgium must be free. Let us labor for her liberation.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL LECTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Board of Education of New Hanover County, the county seat of which is Wilmington, with the approval of the city and county superintendents, is planning to establish a course of educational lectures in the public schools of Wilmington and New Hanover County, by prominent men in this and other states.

The board holds that the public schools, supported by the community, are not serving their highest usefulness unless they are utilized to the widest possible extent and made aggressively serviceable to the parents and community at large as well as to the students.

At these meetings, the position is taken, it will be possible to acquaint the patrons and friends of the school with their work and problems, and it is hoped they will bring about a better understanding on the part of the public of the work of the educational institutions and their functions, thus bringing about a closer cooperation.

OLEOMARGARINE BAN URGED BY CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—In a number of rural districts petitions are being prepared requesting the Government not to allow the importation or manufacture of oleomargarine as a substitute for butter, and proposing that the Government take over all the creameries in the country in order to control the price. There is also a movement on foot for the establishment of a credit system to assist young men who enter the farming industry. Petitions asking the Government to refund all the moneys collected in motor taxes, the sum to be applied to the improvement of county roads, are also being circulated.

NEW METHODS GIVE FARMERS FINE RESULTS

Review of Work in the South
Under Direction of Agricultural Demonstration Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Agricultural demonstration agents, or "farm experts," as they are more commonly called, have given 100 per cent results to the farmers of the South during the past year. The work of these men and women—for the canning club, cookery and household economics experts have helped the farmers' wives also—is to teach the farmer how to get the most out of his soil or his herds, and, at the same time, preserve to that soil its fertility, or to the herds their original numbers. According to the report of the State relation service of Mississippi and of Louisiana, these agents now reach 120,000 farms with their owners, and help in the instruction of 63,000 boys and 48,000 girls. The women who are instructing the canning clubs in cookery and household economics have been listened to by 30,000 married women in their various classes.

In the year covered in the report, demonstration agents in the South organized 678 cooperative associations, through which cattle, machinery, food supplies and fertilizers could be purchased more advantageously than by the individual purchaser. These organizations saved approximately \$125,000 to their members in the 12 months just closed. In addition, 1700 farmers' associations, whose members meet at stated intervals and there discuss and solve their problems, with the aid of Government experts were formed by the same agents who established the cooperative associations.

Scattered over the states of this section are "demonstration farms," established by Federal and State agents for the practical instruction of the farmers. On a number of private farms fields have been set apart for demonstration crops, particularly in regions where the farmers have been backward in giving up cotton for the crop diversification which the Agricultural Department of the United States has been urging as necessary for the greatest development of the southern farming sections. On these demonstration tracts, the yield of crops has averaged 100 per cent more than the average crop of the same kind of that section.

Mississippi and Louisiana are credited in the report with being "banner states" in farm demonstration work and results secured therefrom. Diversification of crops has not been done at the cost of cotton, however, as the cotton acreage of the Southern States employing these agents increased 15.7 per cent in 1916. Corn acreage, gained 22.2 per cent; wheat, 15.2 per cent; oats, 84.2 per cent and hay, 39.5 per cent. In the opinion of the Government demonstrators, if this increase continues, in two more years, the South, instead of importing practically all of its meat, flour, potatoes, apples and similar foodstuffs, will be in a position to supply fully three-quarters of its needs.

WOMEN WOULD ENTER FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Department heads of the General Federation of Women's Clubs recently held a four-day conference here. The legislative department, of which Miss Mary Wood of Albany, N. Y., is chairman, declared for the elimination of the literacy test in the Immigration Law on the ground that it bars from this country "men who could be developed into excellent citizens." Bills this department declared its intention to support include those for national park service, vocational education, child labor regulation and the creation of a woman's division in the Federal Department of Labor.

Mrs. True Worthy White of Arlington Heights, Mass., reported a resolution from the department of literature and library extension, urging the study of folk-lore and traditions. The music department recommended that music be made an accredited study in all public schools and the formation of high school glee clubs and orchestras.

Mrs. F. H. Cole of Omaha, Neb., announced a coming program under which the federal action hopes to open Federal civil service more broadly to women. "Appointments to the Federal service in many middle western states often go unfilled," said Mrs. Cole. "On the other hand girls drift out of college and into the teaching profession without knowing that the Federal service might hold a greater future for them."

A feature of the conference, was offered by Miss Helen Louise Johnson of Watertown, N. Y., chairman of the relationship department, in the introduction of the "biennial dress," a creation her department has evolved as a possible solution of the fad and fashion problem. She gave an address on the simplicity of the dress and asserted that the primary reason for its creation was a desire to free the "business woman from the changes of style."

HIGHLAND DRESS ASSOCIATION
The Highland Dress Association of Massachusetts entertained about 800 guests in Odd Fellows Hall last night. Among the honor guests were Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Thomas Grieve, chief of the Caledonian Club; Robert E. May of the Scottish Charitable Society; Walter Ballantyne and Mayor Curley.

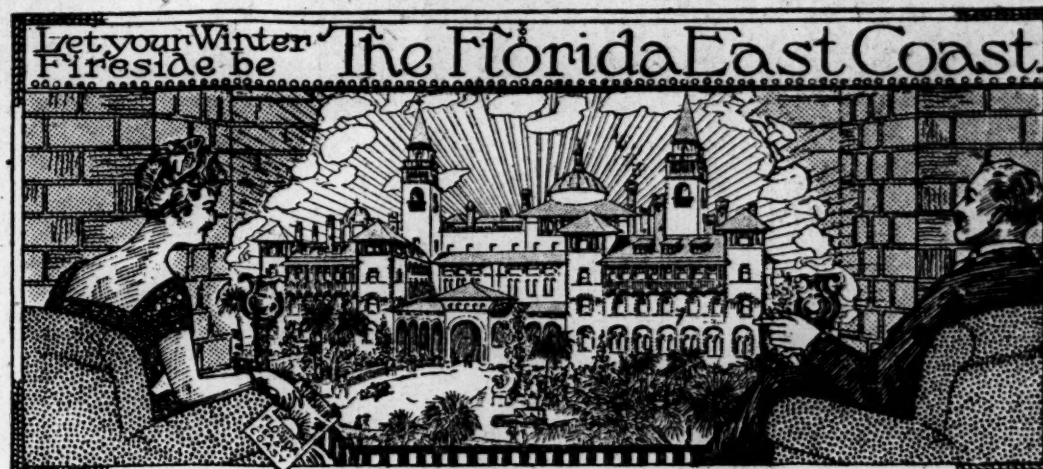
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LEADING HOTELS

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN



—Bask in the golden rays of Summer Sunshine. It's the right thing to do this winter, and the East Coast of Florida's the right place. Wouldn't you like your winter days to be joyous days—"outdoor days," in fact, with a glorious certainty of perfect golf, or delightful surf-bathing, or whatever your fancy may be? Then come to that Land of Sunshine, that Region of Romance, that social meeting place of all good Americans, the FLORIDA EAST COAST.

There are first-rate golf and tennis tournaments, yachting, ideal facilities for motoring, and beautiful sylvan nooks that invite you to gracefully do nothing. In short, there's everything there that the heart can wish for.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTEL SYSTEM

ALCAZAR . . . St. Augustine THE BREAKERS . . . Palm Beach
PONCE DE LEON . . . St. Augustine ROYAL PALM . . . Miami
ORMOND . . . Ormond THE COLONIAL . . . Nassau, Bahamas
ROYAL POINCIANA . . . Palm Beach ROYAL VICTORIA . . . Nassau, Bahamas

The hotels are all operated on the American plan, but, in addition, the equipment of each one includes an up-to-date Grill Room with service equal to any demand.

Ask your ticket agent for detailed information or write for the beautiful new Sunshine Booklet. Its delightful illustrations and vivid descriptions will tell you the whole story—Free. For information of other hotels on the Florida East Coast, at Nassau, Bahamas, or on the Island of Cuba, ask for Information Booklet of the Florida East Coast Railway. Address

FLORIDA EAST COAST

NEW YORK OFFICE: 243 FIFTH AVENUE FLAGLER SYSTEM CHICAGO OFFICE: 153 W. MADISON ST.
GENERAL OFFICES: ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

WINTER CRUISES

Trips of varying length on fast twin-screw passenger steamers with excellent accommodations, visiting interesting cities and countries of the tropics.

HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA

Modern comfortable hotels in an old-world setting of quaint architecture and picturesque life. All outdoor sports, golf and surf-bathing. Sailings from New York, Thursdays and Saturdays.

NASSAU IN THE BAHAMAS

A brilliant winter colony, popular with lovers of golf, polo, tennis, boating and motoring. Large capacity hotels, wonderful climate. Sailings from New York every Thursday.

New twice-a-week service between Jacksonville, Fla., and Nassau, beginning Jan. 8, 1917.

WARD LINE

NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
General Offices: Foot of Wall Street, New York
Branch Ticket Office, 192 Washington St., Boston

ON TURQUOISE SEAS

Four days' voyage over blue, sun-lit seas brings you to the balmy warmth of tropical Porto Rico. There's no more enjoyable winter trip than the voyage around this beautiful island visiting its picturesque harbors and cities vivid with the glamour and romance of the old Spanish days.

16-Day Cruise All \$94.50 and up

A large 10,000 ton steamer, sailing under the American flag, is your hotel for the entire voyage from New York to and around the island, stopping at principal ports and returning to New York. Large, airy staterooms and excellent cuisine. Sailing every Saturday. Write for booklet, "Through Tropical Seas," Address: Cruising Department, 11 BROADWAY NEW YORK
BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, 192 Washington Street, Boston

METHUEN PETITIONS ARE INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Lawrence City Council has ratified and indorsed two petitions to be presented to the incoming Legislature asking that two parts of the town of Methuen be annexed to Lawrence. One petition, that presented by Charles A. Donovan to which are affixed the names of many residents of the east part of Methuen, asks the annexation of a portion bounded by Arlington Brook, to Jackson to Marston's Corner to Washington Street to Pleasant Valley Street and thence to the Merrimack River. The petitioners seek annexation on the grounds that they would receive better fire protection and other benefits from Lawrence which they claim they are not receiving from the town. The other petition comes from residents of Methuen in the region of Glen Forest and has Mayor John J. Hurley as its chief promoter. Annexation has always been bitterly opposed by the general populace of Methuen and the representatives from that town will not favor the measure.

ENGLISH CLASSES FOR ALIENS

Two classes in English for non-English speaking people were opened in the Old Dearborn Schoolhouse, Dearborn Place, Roxbury, today, one opening this morning, and the other

McMahon & Jaques

HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS

Established 1890
Tel. 420 E. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

CLOTHING

Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1286 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2336. If one is busy call the other.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
Four months, \$5 for non-visitables; three months, \$7 for visitables. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 108.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals \$1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

OLD COINS

WANTED.—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid for. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

SHOPS OF QUALITY

WORCESTER, MASS.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St., Worcester. A good place to trade.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A BETTER GRADE OF SHOES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN correctly fitted by experienced shoe men. F. E. FOSTER & CO. 115 North Wabash Ave., opp. Field's.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CARNEGIE FUEL COMPANY
Real fuel SERVICE FIRST, last and all the time is our sincere aim.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

ED. C. SMITH FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
Cash or easy terms. Texas, near Main.

TECUMSEH, NEB.

HATTIE F. GRAFFE—QUALITY GIFT SHOPPE—Specials for Mail-Order, Customers. Write for descriptive booklet.

HELENA, MONT.

CLOTHIERS and HABERDASHERS
Everything for Men and Boys
FRASER and SMITH
THE NEW HUB

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

HIGH-CLASS APPAREL FOR WOMEN
TRENWITH'S
EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS NOVELTIES

DETROIT, MICH.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Pringle Furniture Company
FURNITURE, CARPETS, RUGS
LINOLEUM, PICTURE FRAMES
119-121 Gratiot Avenue
Storage Furniture, nearly new, at bargain prices. SUMNER CO., corner Michigan and Fourth ave.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 206-7 David Whitney Bldg.

TABLE SUPPLIES

JENNINGS' VANILLA
Ask Your Grocer

DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

KANSAS CITY CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS DETROIT

Klines

Great
After
Holiday
Sales
In All
Departments

It is your opportunity to save money on seasonable apparel.

PAUL'S HAIR SHOP
236 Woodward Avenue, Fourth Floor
Phone Main 720

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE HUDSON PIANO STORE

THE CHICKERING PIANO of today is the result of the genius and experience of the Chickering family and its loyal employees covering a period of nearly one hundred years. It is one of the masterpieces of American industry. This store is proud to offer it to its clientele.

Hudson Piano Store
The J. L. Hudson Co.
188-90 WOODWARD AVENUE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

CLEANING AND DYEING

We Clean Clean with Energine

PARIS

Cleaners and Dyers

1020-22-24 Grand River Ave., Cor. 15th St., Walnut St.

BROSSY'S—French Dyers, Cleaners, Est. 1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plush, garments dyed mode shades. Downy gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 984-986 Woodward ave. Phone Grand 4500.

CARPET CLEANERS

CARPETS, Oriental and domestic rugs cleaned by your own process in new fireproof building, 548 Mt. Elliott ave. STAR CARPET CLEANING CO. James J. Truett. Tel. East 3401.

SHOES

A Shoe For All Walks of Life

183 Woodward Ave. 183 Woodward Ave.

FYFES

JEWELERS

HUGH CONNOLLY

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY

Hodge Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts. Main 2180 DETROIT, MICH.

CONTRACTORS SUPPLIES

"BUILD FOR THE AGES" WITH OUR BUILDING SUPPLIES. We have the best in all kinds. Largest Stocks. Unequaled Service. Insist on Their Use.

UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY CO. Chy. 3560

CLOTHIERS

E. J. HICKEY CO.

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls

201-203 Woodward Avenue, Detroit

FLORISTS

W. B. BROWN—Florist

15 Elizabeth Street West
Phone Main 3021

PRINTING

Winder Printing Co.

"The Big Heavy-Up Printer"
Modern Equipment
Satisfactory Service
81-83 Park Place Main 4438

Call Cherry 4150
P. N. BLAND PRINTING CO.
To Larned Street, West

THE FERRIS CRANE PRINTING CO.
404 Marquette Building
SERVICE is our hobby. Cad. 5578

GROCERIES

Groceries, Meats, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

THEODORE M. GRAY
751-753 Woodward Ave. Grand 2, 4, 5 or 6

COAL AND COKE

COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD
"We Heat Detroit"

UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY CO., Chy. 3388

MISSOURI, KANSAS, OKLAHOMA, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

THIS WEEK—

THE JANUARY WHITE SALES

An Annual Event, featuring special displays of Women's Undermuslins, White Blouses, Corsets, and Cotton Sheets, Pillow Cases, Longcloth, etc.

A New School Sweater

— smart, trim, well-fitting, belt-back Sweater Coat in a number of most attractive shades. Emerald, Columbia blue, Yale blue, Williams purple, Cornell cardinal and pearl. A \$5 splendid value.

Rothschild's
ON MAIN AT TENTHBerkson Bros.
1108-1110 Main Street

Announce the Display of Winter Modes

Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Coats and Blouses

Moderate Prices Prevail

Kerr's Corset Shop
803 Ellis Bldg., Cor. 11th and Walnut Sts.

MOVING AND STORAGE

YOU CAN'T FORGET

ABC FIREPROOF STORAGE
1123
FIREPROOF STORAGE
1123

DAIRIES

AINES FARM DAIRY
Consumers League White List
2854 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Sweet Butter & Specialty
Cottage Cheese and Buttermilk
fresh every day.
Bell Ph. South 831. Home Ph. South 829

LAUNDRIES

WE POSITIVELY
darn hose, sew on buttons and return each article in complete repair; without additional charge.

THE BACHELOR'S
LAUNDRY COMPANY
"For the Sterner Sex Exclusively"
2004-2006 BROADWAY
Home Phone 6015-6016 Main.
Bell Phone 3611 Grand.

SILVER LAUNDRY
COMPANY
Established 21 Years
Silver Service is Satisfactory
Laundry Dry Cleaning

Towels, Aprons and Coats Furnished.
1012-1020 Campbell St.
Telephone: Home, 2508 Main; Bell, 710 Main

Munday's Hand Laundry
612-14-16 East 18th Street
"We ask an opportunity to serve"
Bell Ph. Grand 832. Home Ph. Main 4853

CLEANSERS
EUREKA GARMENT
CLEANERS
W. G. HENPHILL, Mgr.
3449-44 BROOKLYN AVENUE
Parcel post orders given prompt attention.

COUNTRY CLUB
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
WESTPORT and BROADWAY
Phone South 2028

REAL ESTATE
FRANK A. UPDEGRAFF
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS
1001 Waldheim Bldg. Tel. M 3770

DEPORTATION OF THE BELGIANS PROTESTED

Protesting against the deportation of Belgians Dr. Richard Cabot of Boston has begun a speaking tour which will take him to every large city from Buffalo to Denver, with the exception of Chicago.

When he left last night Dr. Cabot expressed the opinion that there are plenty of people in the Middle West who believe that the moral sense of the great masses of the population should be quickened and that he may be able to stir up a patriotic feeling in the hearts of the citizens to the end that President Wilson may rely on their support in any action he may take regarding Belgium. Dr. Cabot is secretary of the American Rights League.

Longcloth

For the many women who make their spring and summer undergarments in January—here is \$1 Longcloth at 79c a bolt.

It's soft and fine—full bleached—in the 32-inch width. 10-yard bolts here for the January White Sale only

—at 79c.

Now on Sale

THE JONES STORE CO

Order by Mail

Hadden-
Woodin
218 EAST ELEVENTH STREET

End of the Year Clearance Sale

Coats and Dresses reduced one third
Suits and Hats reduced one half.

EMBLA CORSET SHOP

309 Waldheim Building
H. Ph. M. 6085

PRINTING

TIERNAN DART PRINTING CO.

CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING

312-314 West 6th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

T. R. FORD Phone Main 2772
808 Grand Avenue Lithographing

FLORISTS

A. Maxwell
FLORIST
GRAND AT TENTH

SAMUEL MURRAY
FLORIST
1017 Grand Avenue

JEWELERS

Fuhrman Bros.
Watchmakers and Jewelers
Repairing a specialty
155 East 10th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The Highest Grade Material
and best workmen to be had, together with quick service, produce the quality in our KODAK WORK, which is responsible for our enormous business. Send for price list and free sample. 1010 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Hocquard Furniture Co.
"Factory to Fireside"
Terms if desired
1828-30 GRAND AVENUE

SHOES

BESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties. Greatest Values.
Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

COAL

All Grades of Coal for All Purposes
Phones 5080 Main
ANDERSON-GROSS SALES CO.

HEMSTITCHING AND BUTTONS
Kansas City Pleating and Button Co.
3032 Troost Avenue
Hemstitching and Buttonholes
Home Ph. So. 5109. Bell Ph. So. 1507-J

INSURANCE

Telephone NOW MAIN 1188
For household inventory. It will be valuable to you.

LYLE A. STEPHENSON, The Insurer
R. A. Long Building.

TAILORS

E. B. SILKWOOD, TAILOR
101 East 10th St.
Home Phone Main 2930

ACCOUNTANTS

NORMAN L. TROMANHAUSER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
308 Commerce Building

DEPARTMENT STORES

DEPARTMENT STORES

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

Announce

a showing of new ideas in ready to wear apparel for those who will spend the winter season at Palm Beach, Honolulu or Nassau or in South America, Cuba or California.

FINANCIAL

COMMERCE
TRUST COMPANY
A Friendly Bank
2% on Checking Accounts
3% on Savings Accounts
10th and Walnut Streets

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

WOOLWORTH
HAT CO.
927 WALNUT ST.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Allen & Bayne
642-644 MINNESOTA AVE.
The Store of Quality

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

THE
E. G. FASENMYER
CLOTHING CO.
The Up-to-Date Store for Men
652 Minnesota Avenue
KANSAS CITY, KANS.

WALL PAPER AND BOOKS
MAUNDER-DOUGHERTY
MERCANTILE CO.
Wall Paper and Paints

See Our Stock and
Get Our Prices
632-634 Minnesota Av., Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones West 161

TABLE SUPPLIES

De Coursey's
WHITE ROSE BUTTER
DOUBLY PASTEURIZED
FRESHLY CHURNED
CLEANLY MADE
ASK FOR IT

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON
Groceries and Meats
606 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones 179 West

C. FORSBERG
Groceries, Fresh and Salt Meats.
421 Osage Ave. Bell Phone West 430.

GROCERIES

J. L. WILHELM
Fancy Groceries and Meats
3300 Strong Ave. Bell Phone Argentine 461

PAINTING AND DECORATING
HARRY T. TIBBS
Successor to HORTON-TIBBS
ARTISTIC DECORATIONS
604 Minnesota Ave. Both Phones West 155

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

"KEEP SMILING"
Grand View Furniture Co.
J. M. CHRISTY, Prop.
Easy terms.

COAL AND WOOD
W. H. QUINLEY
1840 N. 8th Street, Office and Yards
Both Phones West 153

GARAGES

THE SECURITY GARAGE
Repair and Sales Co.
AGENTS FOR HUMPHREY
Office and Salesroom
709 North Seventh St., Kansas City, Kansas
H. C. Dickson, Mgr. Both Phones West 132

HARDWARE

Haskell-Martin Hardware Co.
GENERAL HARDWARE
522 Minnesota Avenue
Phones: Bell W. 103; Home W. 522

PLUMBING

G. E. GILHAUS
PLUMBER
911 Packard
Telephone: Home 781 West, Bell 1-2379 West.
Residence, Home 789 West.

CLEANING AND DYEING
The City Cleaning Company
CLEANS CLOTHES CLEAN
Prompt Auto Service
Home Phone West 10. Bell Phone West 227

LAUNDRIES

Wulf's Steam Laundry
Fifth and State Streets
Kansas City, Kan.
BOTH PHONES, WEST 83

FLORISTS

CUT flowers and plants for all occasions.
J. B. MASSON, Florist, 627 Group Ave. Bell
phone West 2238, Home phone West 1708.

LEAVENWORTH MARKETS

The Best in Meats, Fish and Poultry

SAMISCH BROS.

GROCERIES

GEO. W. KAUFMANN
Full Line of Batavia Goods.
Poultry, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

CONFECTIONERY

McCool
PURE ICE CREAM AND ICES
MEN'S FURNISHINGS

McGUIRE BROS.

CLOTHING AND SHOES

DEPARTMENT STORES

Ettenson-Winnig Co.
THE BIG STORE
Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Streets

COAL AND ICE

M. B. McCREARY
COAL AND WOOD.
ICE A SPECIALTY.

HARDWARE

FULLER & FAULKNER
HARDWARE COMPANY
S. W. Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Sts.
TOPEKA, KAN.

PLUMBING

Coldren Plumbing & Heating Co.
410 South 5th St. Phone 289

CLEANING AND PRESSING

HINES THE CLEANER FOR
PARTICULAR PEOPLE
105-107 S. 3rd St. Phone 524

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. A. SEARCY
IVORY TOILET SETS
Fifth and Olive Streets Phone 5

SHOES

GEO. J. BUB & SON
The Best in Footwear
Ladies' and Men's Hosiery

JEWELERS

Kirkham-Meredith
JEWELERS
Phone 520 516 Delaware Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

The Gift Shop OFFICE SUPPLIES
K. M. BRENNAN, 424 Delaware

MUSIC

Carl Hoffman
Everything pertaining to music.

FLORISTS

R. C. HINZ
Wholesale and Retail Florist

PARSONS, KAN.

CLOTHIERS

Lambert & Duffy
CLOTHIERS
PARSONS, KANSAS

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS
ST. JOSEPH'S QUALITY STORE

The Brady Furniture & Carpet Co.

FURNITURE, RUGS
AND DRAPERIES OF QUALITY
509-511 Felix Street Established 1867

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

Pimbley Paint & Glass Co.
213 So. Sixth, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A. DEPPEN & SON
Furniture and Hardware
1823-25 Frederick Ave. Tel. Main 2251

SPECIAL NOTICE

Winter is coming. Buy now good coal.
HYATT COAL CO., 108 So. 7th St. Tel. 535

TOPEKA, KANS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Our January

Silk Sale

Now in Progress

It is one of the big silk events of the season, bringing to our patrons silks of all kinds in the best qualities at greatly reduced prices. Investigate!

The Crosby Bros. Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Chloe B. Howe Corset Shop
817 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas
Back and front lace (Gossard) motorizing, dancing, golf and tennis corsets.
Distinctive designed camisoles from \$1.00 to \$15.00.
Selection sent prepaid for your inspection.

ROESTER LADIES' SEWING COLLEGE
Pupils taught to fit and make their own clothes. Also experienced seamstresses to make garments of all kinds. Mrs. Nellie Flad, Crosby Bros. Store, Topeka, Kansas.

THE VOGUE BUTTON SHOP
HEMSTITCHING, PLATING AND
CLOTH COVERED BUTTONS
725 Mills Bldg., TOPEKA, KANSAS

PRINTING

THE
Mail Printing House
GEORGE M. CRAWFORD
Manager

Capper Bldg., Topeka, KANSAS
Phone 3510

HOLIDAY GIFTS

GIFTS that will make your
HOLIDAY GIVING
An Unusual Pleasure

ZERCHER BOOK & STATIONERY CO.
521 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FLORISTS

Lord's
FLOWERS
TOPEKA, KANSAS

LAUNDRIES

Topeka Laundry Company
LAUNDRING, CLEANING, DYEING
Thirtieth Year
J. W. RIPLEY, Manager
Second and Quincy Street, TOPEKA, KAN.

White Star Laundry
Also Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 142. 213-215 West Fifth

JEWELERS

C. E. WARDIN & SON
Jewelers Since 1883
727 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS
NEW CREMERIE
RESTAURANT
726 Kansas Avenue, Topeka
CAFETERIA, Second Floor

Meet Me at
BURT'S CAFE
107 East Eighth Street

GROCERIES AND MARKETS
McRAE'S
GROCERIES AND MEATS
We Give Surety Coupons
134 Quincy Street. Phone 888.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.
GROCERIES
PURE FOOD GROCERY
Leading Fancy Grocers
Quality never lowered to make prices cheap
235 WEST OKMULGEE
Phone 1205-1207-3145

BROWN'S C.O.D. Grocery and Market.
O. S. REDFIELD, Proprietor. 404-6-8
W. Okmulgee ave.

SHOES

McKINNEY & REDD
Muskogee's Largest Exclusive Shoe
Store—Expert Shoe Fitters

ART SHOPS

CURIOS—GIFT GOODS
Kodak Finishing—Films—Cameras
CURIO NOOK—115 North 4th St.

FLORISTS

WIELAND FLORAL CO.—Cut flowers
and plants in season. 2007 Denison st.
Telephone No. 8000.

OKLAHOMA CITY
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
KEER DRY GOODS CO.
Order by Mail
Shipping Charges Prepaid
ROBEAUGH-BROWN
DRY GOODS CO.
215-219 West Main St.

WICHITA, KANSAS

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Geo. Innes Co.
"In the Heart of Wichita, Kans."
Sole Agents for

PERRIN'S GLOVES
ONYX HOSIERY
MUNSON UNDERWEAR
WRIGHT & PETERS SHOES
LAVIDA CORSETS
BERKEY & GAY
FURNITURE
WHITTALL RUGS

Wichita's Progressive Dept. Store

Boston
Store
Mail Orders Solicited—We Pay the
Parcel Post

CLOTHING

Your Clothes Difficulties
Are Lessened When You Remember
"There's No Place Like Holmes"
211 East Douglas

LAUNDRIES

PEERLESS STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
243 North Market St. Phone Market 6380
SELOVER & SONS, Props.
We Give Surety Coupons

FLORISTS

CHAS. P. MUELLER
FLORIST
Office, 145 North Main St., Wichita, Kans.

SHOES

MORGAN BROS. SHOE STORE
Good Shoes—That's All.
108 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita.

HARDWARE

Steel Hardware Company
QUALITY HARDWARE
We deliver. 117 N. Main Street

COLUMBUS, OHIO
TABLE SUPPLIES

GOLDEN RULE
PURE FOOD PRODUCTS
Received 37 Awards for Purity and
High Quality at the Panama-Pacific
International Exposition.
They Are Sold from Our Laboratories
Direct to You
A postal will bring a salesman.
THE CITIZENS' WHOLESALE
SUPPLY CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO
Young men interested in salesmanship,
write Gen. Sales Mgr.

TULSA, OKLA.
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
JOHN D. HAIL CO.
for Dependable Ladies' Ready-to-
Wear Garments
Latest and best always
211 So. Main Street, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

DRY GOODS
High Class Dry Goods
Trimnings, Notions
and Ladies' Shoes, at
THE VANDEVER DRY GOODS CO.
Tulsa, Okla.

CLOTHIERS
Palace
On Main at Fourth

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
THE BASS FURNITURE
& CARPET CO.

Tulsa and Oklahoma City
Oklahoma's Leading Furniture Store

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
and
SPORTING GOODS
F. B. DESHON & COMPANY
416 S. Main. Phone 572.

TABLE SUPPLIES
JOHNSON BROS.
For Exclusive High Grade Groceries
Try Our Richelieu Brands
316 S. Main Street, TULSA, OKLAHOMA
Phone 2280

ELECTRICIANS
FRANK S. DAVISON CO.
House Wiring—Old or New
Electric Supplies, Motors and Repairing.
Phone 987. 216-E. 3rd Street.

HEATING AND PLUMBING
S. J. CAMPBELL
Phone 5390 P. O. Box 1204

BARBER SHOPS
BARBER SHOP
R. W. TUNE
122 East 3rd, Tulsa, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS
FINANCIAL
16,000 LOANS
In 25 years we've sold
over 16,000 individual
choice first mortgage
loans, all of which paid
6 per cent net, without
loss to a client.

L. D. MILLER & CO.
Offices: Racine, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis.

PHILADELPHIA

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Coal by
Telephone
Beats the mail. You can order in
a minute and can depend upon
the delivery just when promised.

E. J. CUMMINGS
12th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington
2

MANCHESTER, LONDON AND EUROPEAN CLASSIFIED ADV.

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER

SEEDSMEN

SEEDSMEN

SEEDSMEN

SEEDSMEN

SEEDSMEN

SEEDSMEN

SEEDSMEN

The GARDEN
IN
1917

FOREWORD

Not in the space at our disposal, nor in any space we could reasonably take, could we hope to put before readers of "The Monitor" a title of the hundreds of flowers and vegetables we supply. To each variety of every section we have for long years brought to bear unremitting attention and care and skill in the growing and selecting. All this has resulted in a standard of excellence not surpassed, and in many instances not equalled. We invite everyone interested in cultivating the most beautiful flowers and finest vegetables to send postal card for a copy of our Garden Seed Catalogue just issued. It is free and post free. It is our unobtrusive representative all over the English-speaking world. It presents the full range of our seeds and vegetables, all described and many illustrated. Largely at haphazard (here and there) we take from it the following items:

Lupins

Time was when this plant was limited to the blue and white forms; but right useful they were (and yet are). A break in colour was, however, badly needed, and now it has come. Our GIANT FLOWERED POLYHYBRID HYBRIDS embrace many striking colours varying through shades of pink and red, rose-pink, rose and white, purple and white, blue and white, and self colours of rose, pink, blue, royal purple, yellow and white. Their happy combination of long, showy flower spikes and simple foliage, coupled with their flowering so early as May, leave no doubt of their absolute indispensability in the gardens of those who have once grown them. A photograph on page 50 of our Catalogue depicts the bold effect when massed. Sown in heat in February, the plants will flower the first year.

SEED 1/- Per Packet

Delphiniums

Our NEW ANNUAL TYPE of this noble flower, sown early in February, pricked off into boxes, grown on, hardened off, and planted out as soon as the weather is settled, will commence blooming in July and continue to the end of September. The flowers are of great size and substance. Many are semi-double. The colours range from palest lavender to indigo. The plant is of very branching habit and free flowering. Height 4 to 6 feet. Either in masses or the mixed border its effect is gorgeous and unrivalled. Several fine varieties are offered in addition. The Delphinium is a grand flower. Few hardy plants can vie with it at any time of the year. In its own time of flowering it has no peer.

SEED 1/- Per Packet

The Antirrhinum

now holds among summer bedding plants a position perhaps more popular than any other. The colours and colour combinations are truly amazing. They possess a charm of peculiar merit. It has not infrequently been expressed that this flower might have a heyday of fame equal with the rose, the sweet pea, the dahlia, chrysanthemum, and others. It is not for us to presage that. Nevertheless it goes a long way to proving how very popular has become the progeny of what once was the snapdragon of the old-world garden. There are tall, intermediate and dwarf sections; and of these the intermediate has greatest vogue. Treated as a half-hardy annual (that is sown in February or March) it will flower from July onwards. We offer a fine range, many varieties of which we have raised and at present can only be procured through us. See pages 33 and 34 of our Catalogue.

SEED 6d and 1/- Per Packet

The Columbine

for Aquilegia, as it is perhaps now more generally known) is one of the many flowers to which, on account of its increasing popularity, we have directed particular attention in the growing and selecting. The strain of Long-spurred Hybrids we offer (resulting from crosses of many very beautiful shades of pink, red, yellow, bronze, lavender, and blue, as well as white. The flowers grow on long stalks, and boldly press at themselves. Spring and Summer blooming, and hardy, they are most useful for cut flowers. In character the plant is perennial. See page 38 of our Catalogue. We can supply to shades of colour, or in mixture.

SEED 1/- Per Packet

Stocks

Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumnal-flowering varieties keep this deliciously fragrant flower with us the year through. The range of variety and colour is far too numerous to detail here. And while in passing we feel we must call attention to one variety, among the many fine ones it is with diffidence we do so. "Empress Elizabeth" is a beautiful, bright crimson pink. Its spikes are large. For pots and cutting it is a grand variety. It is grown in big quantities for our markets, and thus there is no surer testimony to its general value and utility. Its rosette in gardens large and small is equally great. We hold a particularly fine strain of it.

SEED 1/- Per Packet

Vegetable Seeds

Our disposable space on this occasion is now nearly filled. We can, therefore, only make reference to one of our vegetables—to our Premier Onion. This variety represents the high standard of excellence to which in vegetable production we have attained and maintain. Not only does this variety grow to an immense size, but it makes a handsome bulb. See the reproduction of it on page 21. This is from a straight photograph, and it clearly shows how beautiful is its form. This bulb weighed 2 lbs. 12 oz., and measured 17½ inches round. Though so fine, big and heavy it is by no means the largest bulb this strain has produced. Its colour is a pale straw.

SEED 1/6 and 2/6 Per Packet

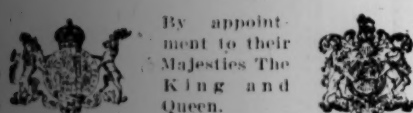
Forget-me-not

Our ROYAL BLUE is a distinct advance on the several fine varieties of this charming spring flowering plant already in commerce. Its flowers are large, grow upright in sprays, and are of a beautiful dark blue. It is good for cutting. It has to be grown but once to gain a permanent place in the garden.

SEED 6d and 1/- Per Packet

DICKSON & ROBINSON, Cathedral St., Manchester

DEPARTMENT STORES

KENDAL
MILNE & CO.Millinery Costumes
DressmakingLadies' Tailoring and
OutfittingCABINET FURNITURE
FURNISHING
CARPETS
DECORATIONS
REMOVALS

RESTAURANT

Illustrated Booklets sent Post free
on request.

DEANS GATE

MANCHESTER

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

LAWN & HOWARTH

Household and Office Furniture
Re-upholstering Promptly
Attended To.See quality and prices.
80, Deans-gate Arcade, and St. Mary's
Parsonage, MANCHESTER
Phone 4533 Central

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Heron Smith & Co., Ltd.
Ladies' Tailors and Furriers
are now showing the new range of
materials for early Spring for
Tailor Made Costumes
TO ORDER.3 St. Ann Street and 81 Deansgate.
Tele. Abney Manchester. Tel. 1039 Central

L. G. JONES

High Class Ladies' Tailor
40 King Street,
MANCHESTER.

STATIONERS

Fashionable Stationery

Library Bindings
Illuminated Addresses
Examples on request.GEORGE FALKNER & SONS
170, Deansgate, MANCHESTER

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Lancashire Cotton Goods
and British Textiles

Firm of Manchester exporters are prepared to buy on Commission, all classes of goods for Colonial and Foreign markets, and provide the many advantages of a branch establishment in Manchester. 430, Manchester Advertising Office, 14 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

"JODELITE"

The Original British Wood Preservative
Has Stood the Test of Time (25 Years)
Manufactured only byJOSEPH DEE & SONS
5, Cross Street, Manchester
Contractors to H. M. Government.

TAILORS

H. HARRISON, Ltd.
Ladies' and Gents' TailorsExclusive designs in high grade materials
for Present wear.

81, Mosley Street, MANCHESTER.

HUGH MACKAY

32, Spring Gardens, Manchester
(Opp. Parr's Bank)Stylishly cut clothes. Reasonable prices.
Tel. City 8174

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

"TWEEN
HATS"The ONLY Felt
Hat made
in HALF SIZES.
None genuine
unless bearing
this design.

J. MOORES & SONS, Ltd.

Denton, Nr. Manchester.

Sole Agents for U. S. A.

MESSRS. BILL & CALDWELL

743 & 745 Broadway, New York.

LAUNDRIES

Est. 1886 Tel. 1162 Didsbury

The Withington
Laundry

COTTON LANE

Withington, Manchester

EDUCATIONAL

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COL-
LEGE—All commercial subjects; specialist
in handwriting; individual instruction to
each pupil; separate room for ladies; post-
office post free. 5, John Dalton St., Deans-
gate, Manchester, Eng.

BOOTMAKERS

Specialists in Footwear

HARGANS

66 Cross Street, Manchester

Please send for Illustrated Catalogue

LONDON

PIANOS

Pianos—Organs

HARMONIUMS

New and Secondhand by the best Makers.
Exchanges. 5 to 65 gns. Hires.

Tunings, Packing Free or Carriage. Repairs.

STAGG & SONS, Established 1807

56 Red Lion Street, HOLBORN, W. C.

PASSAGE AGENTS

CHAS. F. HORNCASTLE

Passage and Shipping Agent

invites those about to travel to consult him
and get the benefit of his wide expe-
rience and personal attention.

NO EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED

Call or write to 12, St. Helens Place

LONDON, E. C.

INSURANCE UNDERTAKEN

TABLE SUPPLIES

OLLIFF BROS.

PURVEYORS OF MEAT

12, St. James St., Sloane Square, S. W.

Phone: 603 Kensington

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Sloane Employment Agency

55 Sloane Sq., London, S. W.

Phone: 2363 Victoria

Rooms and Schools Recommended

HAIR DRESSERS

EDWARD SMITH

COURT HAIRDRESSER

112A, Westbourne Rd., London, W.

Phone: Park 207

(Opposite Arthur's Stores)

WANTED

REQUIRED IN EXPORT Merchant's Office,
Manager and Buyer acquainted with Min-
ing requirements, experience and knowl-
edge of Shipping and Insurance matters.
Also required, experienced Shipping Clerk,
able to work out costs of goods landed
abroad. Must be intelligent for Military
Service. Apply X17, Monitor Office, 12,
Norfolk St., Strand, London.WANTED—General servant for flat; 2
in family. Wages £28. Mrs. Watson,
20 Carlisle Mansions, Victoria St., S. W.WANTED—Cook-general and house-
parlourmaid; 5 in family. Apply 29,
Primrose Hill Road, N. W.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

JEWELLERS TO H. M. THE KING

WATCH BRACELETS



THE newest models in Watch
Bracelets are to be seen at
The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company.

These Watch Bracelets, which
are of the highest quality, range
in price from £5 upwards, and
are the best value obtainable.

A CATALOGUE WILL BE
SENT ON APPLICATIONGOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD

Watch Makers to the Admiralty.

ONLY ONE ADDRESS. NO BRANCHES.

112 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

Repairs are executed with care and promptitude. Moderate charges.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

KENSINGTON 470

HOUSE AND ESTATE
AGENTSValuations for
Probate and Insurance

STUART HEPBURN & CO.

39/41 Brompton Road,
Knightsbridge, S. W.

DAIRIES

Telephone: Western 1782. Est. 1790

WRIGHT'S DAIRY

3 Westbourne St., Sloane Sq.

69 King's Road, Chelsea

HOTELS

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERAY HOTEL

Great Russell Street, London

Passenger Lifts. Fireproof Floors.

Bedroom, Breakfast, Attendants and Bath.

6s. 6d. per night per person.

Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.

Tele. "Thackeray, London."

Phone: Museum 1290-1.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PRIVATE HOTEL, 31 Westbourne

Terrace, near Hyde Park and 4 Stations;

single nights and week-ends gladly ac-
commodated for 35s. 6d.; excel-
lent cuisine; personal supervision of prop-
rietary. Telephone 2928NE. MARBLE ARCH—Comfortable home
with board for a few ladies; bed-sitting
rooms, gas stoves; well recommended.Near Royal College of Music, Trinity
College and Slade School. Apply X19,
Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand,
London.PRIVATE HOTEL, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58
Princes St., W.; most comfortable, facing
garden; moderate inclusive terms. Apply
PROPRIETRESS. Tel. Park 3532HYDE PARK, 31 Linden Gardens, W.
Board, Residence, highly recommended;
comfortable; good cooking and convenient
for all parts. Tel. 943 Park.HIGH-CLASS Home from Home. Excel-
lent Cuisine, 29 Inverness Terrace, Hyde
Park, W. Phone: 4205 Park.

PICTURE FRAMING

J. MIDDLETON, 251 King's Rd., Chelsea

Established 30 years

LONDON

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

England's Famous

WITNEY
BLANKETS

The highest standard of Blanket
luxury in the world, as used in
Britain's leading residences,
and only blankets made in Wit-
ney are real Witney Blankets.

Prices 25s. 6d., 32s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 48s. 6d.,
56s. 6d., 64s. 6d., 72s. 6d., 80s. 6d., 88s. 6d.,
96s. 6d., 104s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 120s. 6d., 128s. 6d.,
136s. 6d., 144s. 6d., 152s. 6d., 160s. 6d., 168s. 6d.,
176s. 6d., 184s. 6d., 192s. 6d., 200s. 6d., 208s. 6d.,
216s. 6d., 224s. 6d., 232s. 6d., 240s. 6d., 248s. 6d.,
256s. 6d., 264s. 6d., 272s. 6d., 280s. 6d., 288s. 6d.,
296s. 6d., 304s. 6d., 312s. 6d., 320s. 6d., 328s. 6d.,
336s. 6d., 344s. 6d., 352s. 6d., 360s. 6d., 368s. 6d.,
376s. 6d., 384s. 6d., 392s. 6d., 400s. 6d., 408s. 6d.,
416s. 6d., 424s. 6d., 432s. 6d., 440s. 6d., 448s. 6d.,
456s. 6d., 464s. 6d., 472s. 6d., 480s. 6d., 488s. 6d.,
496s. 6d., 504s. 6d., 512s. 6d., 520s. 6d., 528s. 6d.,
536s. 6d., 544s. 6d., 552s. 6d., 560s. 6d., 568s. 6d.,
576s. 6d., 584s. 6d., 592s. 6d., 600s. 6d., 608s. 6d.,
616s. 6d., 624s. 6d., 632s. 6d., 640s. 6d., 648s. 6d.,
656s. 6d., 664s. 6d., 672s. 6d., 680s. 6d., 688s. 6d.,
696s. 6d., 704s. 6d., 712s. 6d., 720s. 6d., 728s. 6d.,
736s. 6d., 744s. 6d., 752s. 6d., 760s. 6d., 768s. 6d.,
776s. 6d., 784s. 6d., 792s. 6d., 800s. 6d., 808s. 6d.,
816s. 6d., 824s. 6d., 832s. 6d., 840s. 6d., 848s. 6d.,
856s. 6d., 864s. 6d., 872s. 6d., 880s. 6d., 888s. 6d.,
896s. 6d., 904s. 6d., 912s. 6d., 920s. 6d., 928s. 6d.,
936s. 6d., 944s. 6d., 952s. 6d., 960s. 6d., 968s. 6d.,
976s. 6d., 984s. 6d., 992s. 6d., 1000s. 6d., 1008s. 6d.,
1016s. 6d., 1024s. 6d., 1032s. 6d., 1040s. 6d., 1048s. 6d.,
1056s. 6d., 1064s. 6d., 1072s. 6d., 1080s. 6d., 1088s. 6d.,
1096s. 6d., 1104s. 6d., 1112s. 6d., 1120s. 6d., 1128s. 6d.,
1136s. 6d., 1144s. 6d., 1152s. 6d., 1160s. 6d., 1168s. 6d.,
1176s. 6d., 1184s. 6d., 1192s. 6d., 1200s. 6d., 1208s. 6d.,
1216s. 6d., 1224s. 6d., 1232s. 6d., 1240s. 6d., 1248s. 6d.,
1256s. 6d., 1264s. 6d., 1272s. 6d., 1280s. 6d., 1288s. 6d.,
1296s. 6d., 1304s. 6d., 1312s. 6d., 1320s. 6d., 1328s. 6d.,
1336s. 6d., 1344s. 6d., 1352s. 6d., 1360s. 6d., 1368s. 6d.,
1376s. 6d., 1384s. 6d., 1392s. 6d., 1400s. 6d., 1408s. 6d.,
1416s. 6d., 1424s. 6d., 1432s. 6d., 1440s. 6d., 1448s. 6d.,
1456s. 6d., 1464s. 6d., 1472s. 6d., 1480s. 6d., 1488s. 6d.,
1496s. 6d., 1504s. 6d., 1512s. 6d., 1520s. 6d., 1528s. 6d.,
1536s. 6d., 1544s. 6d., 1552s. 6d., 1560s. 6d., 1568s. 6d.,
1576s. 6d., 1584s. 6d., 1592s. 6d., 1600s. 6d., 1608s. 6d.,
1616s. 6d., 1624s. 6d., 1632s. 6d., 1640s. 6d., 1648s. 6d.,
1656s. 6d., 1664s. 6d., 1672s. 6d., 1680s. 6d., 1688s. 6d.,
1696s. 6d., 1704s. 6d., 1712s. 6d., 1720s. 6d., 1728s. 6d.,
1736s. 6d., 1744s. 6d., 1752s. 6d., 1760s. 6d., 1768s. 6d.,
1776s. 6d., 1784s. 6d., 1792s. 6d., 1800s. 6d., 1808s. 6d.,
1816s. 6d., 1824s. 6d., 1832s. 6d., 1840s. 6d., 1848s. 6d.,
1856s. 6d., 1864s. 6d., 1872s. 6d., 1880s. 6d., 1888s. 6d.,
1896s. 6d., 1904s. 6d., 1912s. 6d., 1920s. 6d., 1928s. 6d.,
1936s. 6d., 1944s. 6d., 1952s. 6d., 1960s. 6d., 1968s. 6d.,
1976s. 6d., 1984s. 6d., 1992s. 6d., 2000s. 6d., 2008s. 6d.,
2016s. 6d., 2024s. 6d., 2032s. 6d., 2040s. 6d., 2048s. 6d.,
2056s. 6d., 2064s. 6d., 2072s. 6d., 2080s. 6d., 2088s. 6d.,
2096s. 6d., 2104s. 6d., 2112s. 6d., 2120s. 6d., 2128s. 6d.,
2136s. 6d., 2144s. 6d., 2152s. 6d., 2160s. 6d., 2168s. 6d.,
2176s. 6d., 2184s. 6d., 2192s. 6d., 2200s. 6d., 2208s. 6d.,
2216s. 6d., 2224s. 6d., 2232s. 6d., 2240s. 6d., 2248s. 6d.,
2256s. 6d., 2264s. 6d., 2272s. 6d., 2280s. 6d., 2288s. 6d.,
2296s. 6d., 2304s. 6d., 2312s. 6d., 2320s. 6d., 2328s. 6d.,
2336s. 6d., 2344s. 6d., 2352s. 6d., 2360s. 6d., 2368s. 6d.,
2376s. 6d., 2384s. 6d., 2392s. 6d., 2400s. 6d., 2408s. 6d.,
2416s. 6d., 2424s. 6d., 2432s. 6d., 2440s. 6d., 2448s. 6d.,
2456s. 6d., 2464s. 6d., 2472s. 6d., 2480s. 6d., 2488s. 6d.,
2496s. 6d., 2504s. 6d., 2512s. 6d., 2520s. 6d., 2528s. 6d.,
2536s. 6d., 2544s. 6d., 2552s. 6d., 2560s. 6d., 2568s. 6d.,
2576s. 6d., 2584s. 6d., 2592s.

LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, DUBLIN, WASHINGTON, D. C., BALTIMORE

LIVERPOOL

DEPARTMENT STORES

George Henry Lee & Co., Ltd.

DISTINCTIVE MILLINERS FURRIERS COSTUMIERS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS FURNISHING CARPETS

and Everything for HOME DECORATION

Basnett Street, Liverpool

TABLE SUPPLIES

Send Your Orders To COOPER'S

in Church St., LIVERPOOL

You get the best of everything in all departments. Provisions, Groceries, Fruit, Flowers, Hardware, etc.

New Enlarged Price List now issued. Copies free on request.

The finest Cafe in the provinces.

COOPER'S

Church Street LIVERPOOL

OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS

Samuel Banner & Co., Ltd.

Oil Boilers and Refiners

8 Fazakerley Street, Liverpool.

Works Sandhills Lane

London Office 10 St. Dunstan's Hill

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Helena Dailey

Individual Tailor-mades for All Occasions

33, Hardman Street. Phone Royal 2167.

SPIRELLA CORSETS. Guaranteed 12 months. Unbreakable. MISS HERIBOLD, Doreen, Melrose Avenue, Calderstones.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

Philip, Son & Nephew, Ltd.

20 Church Street, LIVERPOOL

Up-to-date Stock of

Books, Maps, Bibles, Etc., Household Stationery, Fancy Goods, Artists' Materials, Toys and Games.

Reliable Goods, Reasonable Prices. Send Us Your Enquiries

FRAMEMAKER, MANUFACTURER

Established 1838

RICHARD JEFFREYS

83 Bold Street, LIVERPOOL

CARVER, GILDER, FRAME MANUFACTURER AND PRINT SELLER

Paintings cleaned and restored

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

DAVIES'

"THE GOLDEN HAND"

70 Church Street LIVERPOOL

Shirts and Hosiery to Gentlemen

ALFRED E. HYDE, Tailor, 47 South John Street, Liverpool. Moderate prices. Personal attention.

LEATHER GOODS

F. F. HUDSON

Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, etc. Repair work a specialty.

1st Floor showrooms.

15a, Ranelagh St., Liverpool

Opp. Central Station

BOOTMAKERS

Established 1839

THIERRY

5, Bold Street, Liverpool

Court and Military Bootmakers. Also London and Manchester.

PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS

ROBERTS BROTHERS, 39 Church St., Liverpool. Plumbers, Decorators, Joiners, and Estate Agents. Property repairs promptly executed. Tel. 502 Royal.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL—THOS. H. WRIGHT & Co., Est. 1889. Highest quality of coal at moderate prices. 226 and 228 Crown Street, Liverpool. Telephone Royal 883.

HAIR DRESSERS

RITCHIE'S Hairdressing Salon for Gentlemen. 7 Sweeting St., Dale St. (near Town Hall). Established 30 years.

PIANOS

VICKERS, Pianoforte Manufacturer. 5 Newington (Bold St.), Liverpool.

LAUNDRIES

TROY LAUNDRY, 33 Stanley Road, Bootle. Phone 1000. Clothes daily laundered. Every care given. Prices moderate.

SHEFFIELD

TAILORS AND HAT MAKERS

FOR GOOD STYLE AND BEST VALUE TRY

HAYCOCK & JARMAN

THE CITY TAILORS

10 PINSTONE ST. SHEFFIELD

TABLE SUPPLIES

EDWIN GOWERS

High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant

14 SHARROW SHEFFIELD

Office: Stavely Road. Tel. 14 Sharrow

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SPIRELLA CORSETS

The Garments that have a "Reason Why" behind them.

MRS. E. MORTON, 436 Ecclesall Road, SHEFFIELD.

HEATING AND VENTILATING

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.

Heating and Ventilating Engineers

29 Shrewsbury Road, Sheffield

LEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Grand Pygmalion

YORKSHIRE'S GREAT SHOPPING CENTRE

For the best Value and most reliable Drapery, Silks, Millinery, Mantles, Furs and Fancy Goods, Furniture, Carpets and general House furnishings of all kinds, you cannot do better than visit our vast stores. Our 40 departments, each a shop in itself, have always the very latest ideas and fashions to offer at moderate prices.

Every visitor is at liberty to call and examine our goods without being in any way urged to buy. We believe that the visitor of to-day is the customer of to-morrow.

For particulars send for illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.

Monteith, Hamilton & Monteith, Ltd.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS

Phone 630 Central. Telegrams: "Pygmalion, Leeds."

For keenest value in CHINA AND GLASS DOYLE LTD., 50 Boar Lane

TAILORS

GARD & CO.

Military and Civilian

TAILORS

22 Commercial Street, LEEDS

Telephone 810 Central

WATERPROOFS

Our "NEW TALMA" Style for ladies and gentlemen.

Price 30/-, is excellent value.

THORNTON & CO., LTD.,

Home of Rubber 50 Briggate, LEEDS

RESTAURANTS

JACOMELLI

Restaurant and Cafe

Lunches and Dinners a Specialty

Best Catering in Leeds

52, Boar Lane, LEEDS

Telephone 3303

and at 47, Southgate St., BATH

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Haiste & Son

Gentlemen's

Outfitters

63 Vicar Lane

Corner of Queen Victoria St.

LEEDS

TABLE SUPPLIES

WALTER BARKER

Family Grocer and Provision

Dealer

The distinguishing feature of our business is the RELIABLE QUALITY of the goods we sell. Price list on application.

Hyde Park Corner, 19 Roundhay Rd., 255 Roundhay Rd., Street Lane, Roundhay, Harrogate Road, Chapel-Allerton.

For Choice Fruit, Vegetables, Fresh Country Butter and Eggs.

GEO. WALKER

Hyde Park Corner (Opposite Post Office), Tel. 137 Headingley, LEEDS.

OLD JEWELRY PURCHASED

OLD JEWELRY

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Etc.

purchased for cash. Actual value given.

Parcels sent will receive immediate attention and offer made by return of post. Goods promptly returned if offer is not accepted.

HILLSON

62 Buchanan Street, Glasgow

BOOTMAKERS

E. BARROWS & SON

FOOTWEAR

to your measure immediately by the Pedegree System

Ask or write for illustrated folder

10 KING EDWARD STREET, LEEDS

Telephone 873

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Spirella

Corset garments from 18s. 6d.

MRS. DUCKWORTH

High Class Milliner

Veilings a Specialty

BLOUSE SPECIALIST

GENTLEMANLY GOTT

196 Woodhouse Lane

CABINETMAKER, SHOP FITTER

R. INGLE, Joiner and Cabinet-Maker.

Workshop: Back Harrison St., Leeds. Residence: 12 Cliff Rd., Hyde Park, Leeds.

BOOKS

Brierley's Book Shop

23 Bond Street, Leeds. Phone: 34X

Large Stock of MODERN Poetry

Fountain Pen Depot

HAIRDRESSERS

R. BICKMAN

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

Boar Lane, Opp. Trinity Church, LEEDS.

HARROGATE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ADA NETTLEFOLD

Milliner, Sports-Hatter,

Coater and Shirter.

39, James Street, Harrogate.

HOTELS

THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL

Ideal for Business or Pleasure.

From 7s. 6d. daily. Tel. 664.

R. COOK-WATSON, Proprietor.

COAL

ARMITAGE & KITTLEWELL

24, Oxford Street, Harrogate. Phone: 581

DUBLIN

BOOTS AND SHOES

Switzer & Co. DUBLIN

Are Agents For Both

"SOROSIS"

and

"LOTUS"

BOOTS AND SHOES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J.M. Barnardo & Son, Ltd.



FURS

Cleaned, Dressed and Dyed

Furs Repaired and Remodelled on the Premises

FINEST QUALITY SKUNK COLLAR, latest style, with fashionable round muff. Special Price 7 Gns. Set.

108 Grafton St., DUBLIN

COYLE

LADIES' TAILOR

COURT DRESSMAKER

FURRIER

Furs remodelled, dyed and cleaned

24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN

G. P. MUMFORD

LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER

Special attention to foreign and colonial orders.

18 and 19 Suffolk Street, DUBLIN

Mrs. Bothwell

Smart, exclusive Hats, Blouses, Golf-coats, etc.

77 Grafton St., DUBLIN. Tele. 585

SOLOMON—Ladies' Tailor

Formerly at Switzer's. Furs altered. 51c, Dawson Street, Dublin.

IRISH LINEN

McBARNY & CO., Ltd.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE, DUBLIN,

are famous for their

Irish Household Linens

The quality, design and bleach of which are perfect, value unbroken. Mail orders promptly attended to. Price list sent.

EDINBURGH

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

JAMES GRAY & SON

Dainty Lamp and Candle Shades. A Choice Selection of the Best British, French, and Japanese Designs, at Moderate Prices, is now on view.

89 George Street, Edinburgh

Every inquiry receives careful personal attention. Catalogues and all information free on request. Telephone Central 7486.

TYPEWRITING

MISS WALLER PATON'S Typewriting Office, 21 Cavendish Street, Edinburgh. Telephone 6573 Central.

BELFAST

OUTFITTERS

BOYS' ATTIRE

For Little Toddlers, School Boys and Youths

Suits, Overcoats, Jerseys, Knickers, Shirts, Hats, etc. Men's also.

Write for Catalogue

JAMES 23, 25 and 27 Lombard St., Belfast

DUBLIN

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS

Combridge, Ltd.

18 and 20 Grafton Street

DUBLIN

Books About Ireland

LANTERN SLIDES

PHOTO REQUISITES

Stereopticon Lantern Slides

T. MASON, 5 Dame St., Dublin

TABLE SUPPLIES

CALVERT

RANELAGH, DUBLIN

Grocer, Provision and Fruit Merchant

Tele. Ranelagh 4 Y.

Co-Operative Producers, Limited

23 South Frederick Street

FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER

Eggs, Honey, Home-made Jams & Jellies

Tele. 190 X

WHITESIDE

SOUTH CITY MARKET, DUBLIN

Dealers in Groceries, Fruit and Provisions.

Special terms for Country Orders.

Telephone: Dublin 1212

RESTAURANTS

CAFE CAIRO

Light Lunches a Specialty

DUBLIN, 59 Grafton Street

BOARD AND ROOMS

OCEAN ROOMS; table guests, home-like, special dinner, etc. opp. Helia Plaz.

MRS. WHEELER, 613 Boardwalk

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Use of Tiles in Decoration

The practical advantage of tiles as wall linings is demonstrated in the London tubes, in the refreshment room of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and in innumerable bath-rooms and basements. These are, however, either utilitarian, as in the tubes and bathrooms, or a riot of mid-Victorian and experimental decoration, as in the Victoria and Albert refreshment room. Historically, tiles as decoration were used in many Oriental countries in the most magnificent way during the Middle Ages, especially in Persia, Constantinople, Damascus, Cairo, and also in Moorish Spain. In Valencia, shortly after the middle of the Fourteenth Century, white enameled tiles painted with designs in blue were largely used both for wall and pavement coverings. The designs of these Spanish tiles included animals, plants, armorial designs and figure subjects drawn with great dexterity and rapidity. This Valencian manufacture was initiated in the Sixteenth Century in Catalonia, says E. Jordan, writing in the *Queen*. From the Sixteenth Century onward tile making went hand-in-hand with the manufacture of contemporary pottery in various countries. Two great tile-making districts were Northern France and Holland, the original home of Delft. Much faience was made in this little seaport town about nine miles northwest of Rotterdam and connected with the rest of Holland by a network of canals, but Delft became a generic name, and tiles and faience were also made at Haarlem, Utrecht and Amsterdam.

The various uses of tiles were advocated in the French architect d'Aviler's *Cours d'Architecture* in 1691, where he describes tiles as usually four inches square, and used to fill in the sides of open fireplaces, and also to pave cottages and bathrooms. Unfortunately, when some of these fittings were chipped, stained or in some way damaged, the whole set was removed, and it is practically impossible to discover a fireplace of the late Seventeenth Century in England with its original complement of tiles. There is, however, a small early Jacobean fireplace in an upper room at Aston Hall, with an inclosed grate surrounded by Dutch tiles, which may date from the late Seventeenth or early Eighteenth Century.

Nowhere were tiles so freely used as in the Dutch middle-class house of the Seventeenth Century. They served as a substitute for marble—and marble was not to be found in Holland—wherever to line the entrance hall and certain rooms. In houses of the rich burghers, the walls of some rooms were hung many fine pictures in richly carved ebony frames. The walls of such rooms the Dutch housewife, whose use of the bucket and scrubbing brush was always a source of amused admiration to the foreign traveler in the late Seventeenth Century, found easier to clean than any other surface, and perpetual cleaning was, and is, a national passion. "The wives and daughters," writes Parival, "scour and scrub benches, chests, cupboards, dressers, tables, plate-racks, even the stairs, till they shine like mirrors. The women put all their energy and pleasure into keeping their homes and furniture clean. The floors are washed every day and scrubbed with sand."

Notable rooms are still to be seen in certain country districts, whose appearance depends primarily upon the skillful manipulation of tiles. In a room from Hinderloopen, now in the Frisian Museum at Leeuwarden, the back of the fireplace and the walls surrounding it are lined with tiles from floor to ceiling. In the upper part of the room and the window recess, the tiles are white but for narrow blue borders round the angles, while those that form a high dado round the room are blue and white. There are similar tiles in an Eighteenth Century room in the same museum, also from Hinderloopen. Such room linings were cheaper than wood and less costly to repair. In some provincial towns in Holland the treatment was wisely carried out, not only in the passages and kitchen, but also in the farm buildings.

Some tiles are pure white, others are decorated with simple designs in blue or violet, either conventional floral forms, or rapidly sketched scenes from Scriptural, nautical, or rural life. An amusing feature of the Scriptural scenes is the contemporary costuming of the figures, such as Jacob wrestling with the angel, or Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac. The rapidity of the process of sketching produced with its economy of lines and touches "an effect quaintly modern in its results, foreshadowing the late productions of comic illustration—the little caricatures, in fact, of the pikemen, musketeers, or the gentry of the period." Units such as these were capable of giving a very lively and gay effect when arranged together, especially as an adjunct to the fireplace. The Dutch system of lining kitchens and basement rooms with tiles does not appear to have found any favor in England, but it was otherwise with the fireplace.

In the Victoria and Albert Museum is an example of a hearth back, a complete set of 160 glazed bricks, with a large domed-shaped brick at the top and the date, 1632. Later, the usual method was to line the large open fireplace with tiles, or to partially fill it in, and frame the narrow opening.

treatment and omit all unnecessary details, is doubtless due to Dutch interest in the plaque—which is but a larger tile—as a picture.

A more ambitious development of tile-making was the juxtaposition of several tiles forming an oblong or square panel, and the increase of the tile to a large panel, sometimes more than a yard square. These large panels occur late in the history of Dutch pottery, and show to what extent the talent of the potter had developed. But the plaque, from its size, was not so suitable for lining the fireplace as the tile. Of the pictures composed of many tiles, the most remarkable are those by Cornelis de Berg, the Eighteenth Century Rotterdam potter, which are still preserved, signed with his name. They represent the seasons and consist of 48 tiles, measuring together 31 inches by 41.

The most popular subjects for fire-

Growing Roses Indoors

An intense interest has been shown of late in the home culture of this one of the most beautiful of all flowers. It may be propagated from cuttings placed in clean sand, the cuttings fitted as firmly as possible into position. In about 25 or 30 days, they will be ready to shift into two-inch pots filled with garden loam and a little sand. Cuttings made in October and cared for through the winter will make excellent plants for the following fall. As soon as the ball gets filled with roots, which usually takes from six to eight weeks, shift into a larger pot, making a succession of shifts until a six to eight-inch pot is reached.

The soil used in rose culture is of the greatest importance, we read in "House Plants: Their Care and Culture," by Hugh Findlay. A clay loam is the best, not too stiff. Add about a half-pint of fine bone meal to a bushel of soil and a very little finely shredded manure, well decayed. Each time the plant is repotted after the fifth month, pound the soil around the roots, the tighter the better.

Stir the surface of the soil lightly from time to time; add a little top dressing of manure . . . chopped fine and scattered over the surface during the summer; if the greenhouse is not available, plunge the pot in the soil in a partly shaded place out of doors. Never allow the soil to become dry, but do not overwater. A little rough ashes at the bottom of the pot over the drainage hole will aid, as proper drainage cannot be overemphasized. Spray with clear water and with force almost every bright day during the summer. Before the fall chills get into the air, remove the rose to a sunny window.

The great difficulty in house culture is to arrange for proper spraying which should be done on clear days during the winter, always having the foliage thoroughly dry at night. . . . The rose should be given every advantage for sunshine the greatest number of hours during the winter. It also requires a high temperature, from 75° to 80° F. during the day and 55° to 60° at night, but I have seen beautifully developed plants grown in a varied temperature. . . . After the buds appear, it is well to add, once a week, a thin liquid manure. This will increase the size of the flower and give vigor to the plant. Care must be taken not to overfeed it.

I would hesitate to advise the culture of certain varieties in the ordinary house, because the poorest

places seem in Protestant countries to have been Scriptural in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries; and in America there were advertised for sale in 1749 "Scripture tiles with the chapter and some plain ones."

It must not be supposed that all the tiles found in American and English homes were Dutch tiles, as Lambeth and Bristol Delft formed an important part of the English potters' output. As early as 1676 a Dutch potter, John Aries Van Hamme, took out a patent in England "to exercise his art of making Tiles and Porcelain and other Earthen Wares after the way practiced in Holland which hath not been practiced in this our kingdom," from which we may conclude that the Lambeth potters, like the English furniture makers of the late Seventeenth Century, were patient followers of the Dutch craftsmen.

variety will sometimes do beautifully with those having the knack or art of rose-growing, while others with the best varieties at hand will fail. If well-developed plants are secured in the fall, the following varieties may prove satisfactory:

Dorothy Perkins—Pink, small flowers and in clusters; very bushy and beautiful.

Mrs. George Shawyer—Beautiful pink; free flowering; strong and vigorous grower. The flowers last longer on the bench or in a vase than any other variety I know.

Richmond—Rich shade of crimson. White Killarney—Most beautiful when the bud is about to open. A pure white with a flush of pink. American Beauty—A rich, deep pink with odor entirely distinct. Some amateurs have been successful with this beautiful rose.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—Bud a deep Indian yellow; as it opens the outer margin is of a bright yellow. The flower is exquisite and the plant a free bloomer. This rose will win the heart of every rosarian. There are many other varieties suited for pot or bench culture, listed in catalogues. Each rose does best under special care which each individual must learn from experience, but the following "Do's" and "Don'ts" may help.

DON'TS

Don't spray with cold water on cold days.

Don't try to raise roses in a shaded window.

Don't use sandy loam.

Don't put the plant out in cold rains to have a bath.

Don't let the pot dry out.

Don't allow the pot to stand in a vessel containing water.

Don't soak the soil.

Don't pour soap suds over the plant.

Don't let the rose stand in a room containing escaping gas.

Don't let the rose stand in a draft.

Don't fail to pack soil around the plant firmly.

Don't give up if you fail the first time. Try again.

DO'S

Do take an interest from the beginning and keep it up.

Do use a clay loam, not too stiff.

Do shift the plants in a succession of pots.

Do spray every clear day.

Do keep foliage dry during the night.

Do keep your eyes open, your heart in tune and your hands busy with rose culture and you will succeed.

A Napoleon Relic

LONDON, Eng.—This small figure of the great Napoleon has a somewhat interesting history. It was carved with a penknife, out of common wood, by a French soldier during his captivity in Russia, who sought thus to



Courtesy Grove & Boulton, London

keep the image of his beloved Emperor ever before his eyes. On the captive's return to the French army, Napoleon Bonaparte saw this little figure, and, touched, doubtless, by the

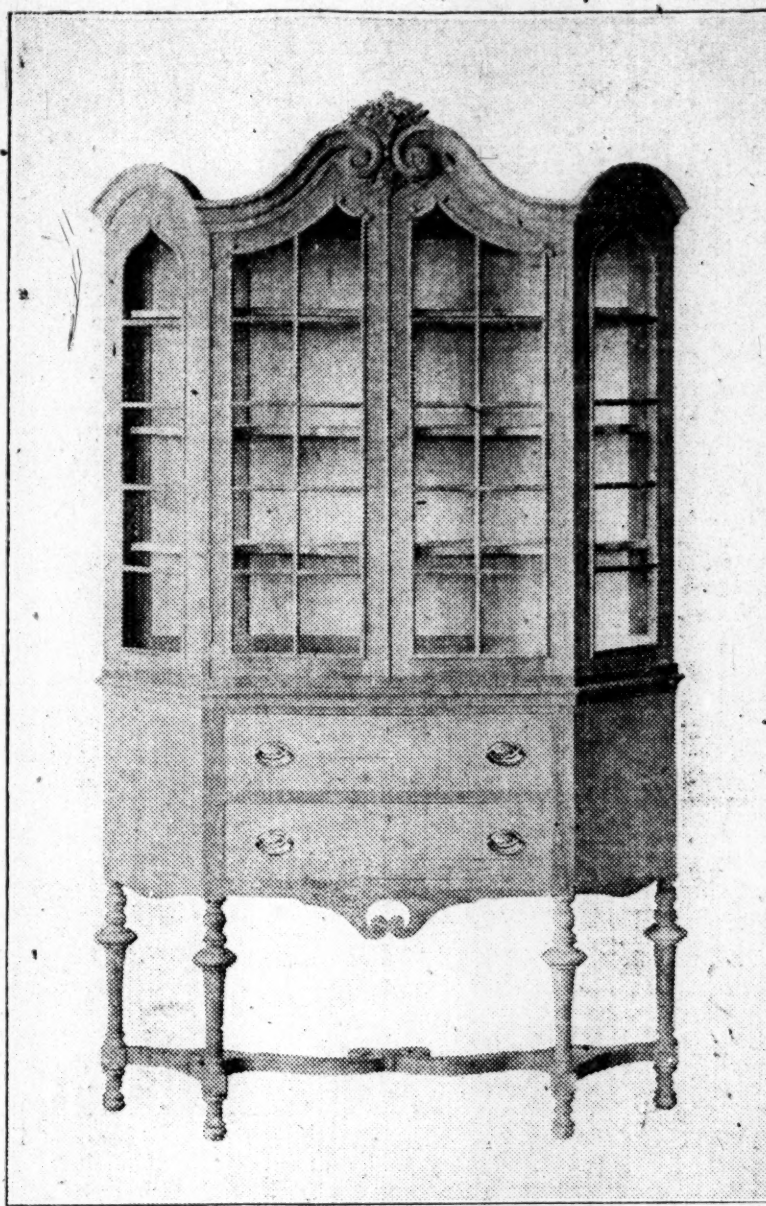
soldier's fidelity, he declared it to be the best likeness of himself ever seen. The great Emperor carried it off with him, and from that day onward the statuette never left him, being taken with him in his traveling carriage, and always standing on his dispatch case when at work. Later it passed into the hands of Napoleon III, and in the troublous times which fell upon France after 1871, the Empress Eugénie gave it as a token of gratitude to a prominent Englishman who assisted her escape from Paris after the débacle of the Empire. Thence it became the property of the mother of the present owner, a lady well known for her cult of the great Napoleon. The writer will always remember his mother's indignation on finding "one day that her beloved statuette, covered with the dirt of a hundred years, and which, she reverently declared, must still bear the impress of the imperial fingers, had been washed and scrubbed by an overzealous housemaid."

Resolutions for a Young Girl

To be gentle; to dress neatly; to keep a secret; to learn to sew; to be self-reliant; to avoid idleness; to learn resourcefulness; to practice economy; to know how to mend; to make good bread; to be above gossiping; to know how to buy wisely; to make her home happy; to sweep away cobwebs; to read the best of books; to be light-hearted and fleet-footed; to be womanly under all circumstances. —N. C. R. News.

A Spanish Sun Room

One of the first sun rooms of which there is any record was in Madrid, at the home of Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister during the regency. Dejeuner used to be served at one end of the conservatory, in the shadow of tall palms, while fountains played, birds with gay plumage sang, and the air was as fragrant as the tropics. For comfort, deep red rugs were put down on the white marble floors.



Courtesy the Antique Furniture Exchange, New York

A William and Mary Silver Cabinet

Among the many satisfying reproductions of old English furniture that are constantly being turned out, there is one piece of exceptional beauty. This is the old silver cabinet of the William and Mary period, a copy of which is shown in the photograph. The cabinet, which has gracious lines both at top and base, with receding

side panels at either side, is lined throughout with a burnished lacquer, which reflects the mellow tone of the old silver and pewter on its shelves. A collection of dull silver plate in this cabinet of equally subdued mahogany is exceedingly attractive. The drawers below are velvet-lined and partitioned for flat silver.

The Socializing Effect of Music

Perhaps in no way could the socializing effect of music, in a foreign quarter of a large city, be better demonstrated than in a music festival in such a great socializing center as Hull House, Chicago. Such a festival was recently given in Bower Hall, one of the houses in the Hull House quadrangle. There were gathered members of almost every nation in the world. The wealthy patrons of the house, the neighbors and their friends, the cosmopolitan workers of Hull House were there to listen to the yearly rendering of many of the old folk songs, as well as the best by modern composers. The chorus is made up of those ranging from the tiny tot to the young men and women. There were the children of some of the wealthy workers who reside in the Hull House apartments, of the families of the neighborhood, and many who come from distant parts of the city to benefit by the splendid advantages in music afforded in this Hull House Music School, where for a nominal price those who have talent may learn to sing and play.

There were upon the platform representatives of some 15 or 20 different nations, all singing in English, and with a reserve and technique that is most remarkable in such a group. The little children sang with no forced tone, well modulated and controlled, and with a use of their voices that is rarely heard in juvenile group singing. The cantata was illustrated by tableaux, wonderfully artistic as to the setting and the control manifested. Following the festival was held the annual supper which is given by one of the Hull House patrons. To see those earnest, pliant faces around the long tables, faces with the characteristics of many nations chiseled upon them, vision and the joy of achievement in their expressions, was to realize what this must mean to the future homes of the world. Here, in the dainty, unassuming manner, cultivated circles, these young people and their parents and friends learn the customs which they will incorporate in their own homes. The feeling of universal kinship is felt in this house, and, as one watches the groups mingle, the rich, the poor, all nationalities, with no sense of superiority or aloofness; as one sees a group of young people in this corner of the reception room, another there, and learns from one of the workers that this prettily dressed young woman, who sang so intelligently at the festival, is preparing to be a professional musician, and that to help her on her mother is doing any kind of lowly work, one realizes that the day is coming when all will feel themselves so close in interests that pruning hooks will have to be beaten into plowshares, for there will be no enemies to fight.

"I have always felt that, when I buy my clothes or comb my hair, I want to have all in such taste that my teacher, Miss Smith, will approve. She has always made me feel that every one can naturally sing. Whether you think you can or not, you soon find yourself singing with her for a teacher. We want our manners and our homes to be like these Hull House workers," testified one of the members of the chorus. There was in the

A Word About Fur Fabrics

"There seems little real excuse for women going about decked out in the skins of animals, which skins are often procured in a most cruel manner," said a woman who had recently returned from a shopping tour, in possession of a number of samples of rich-looking fur fabrics.

"Just look at this imitation beaver," she went on; "its color is excellent, and it is deep woven. Who could know that this was not fur unless a connoisseur or some one who came close and examined minutely? Then, here is caracul and seal and even a very fair imitation of minkskin. I had no idea that there were so many splendid fur fabrics to be found, until I set out systematically to hunt them down. Many of the big shops carry one or more of these fur substitutes, but to be sure of the best assortment one must go or send direct to the New York manufacturers. At one of these wholesale houses I found these samples, and I feel like taking all my friends by the hand and leading them to this shop to see what delightfully warm and beautiful stuffs may be had. Why need we wear furs? These fabrics will give us the warmth and the style. They are not cheap, by any means, you know—not to be despised by anyone. For myself, I feel almost inclined to choose one which is not too excellent an imitation of fur. I want to have it known that I am no longer wearing genuine furs, but a first-class substitute which one may use with no accompanying twinge of conscience."

A Ham to Fall Back Upon

Every housewife has learned the comfort of having a ham tucked away in the larder to fall back upon when unexpected guests are added to the meal, or to fill in between two servings of a roast or fowl. In the South of the United States, a ham is as much a staple as is the barrel of flour or the crock of sugar—it is always on hand. Here are a few recipes for preparing hams to do duty as understudies to the fresh meats on the family table:

Baked Ham—Select a ham that is not too fat, weighing about 14 pounds. Soak it overnight in sweet cider or equal parts of sweet cider and cold water—or merely fresh cold water—cut side down. In the morning drain, wipe it dry, and scrape and trim it, if necessary. Prepare a thick dough by mixing flour and water together, roll to a half-inch thickness, and inclose the ham in it. Wet the edges of the dough and press them firmly together. Place the ham in a large dripping pan and bake in a hot oven until the dough is a dark brown; then reduce the heat and continue cooking slowly in a moderate oven four to five hours. Remove from the oven, break off the shell and skin the ham, trim off the ragged portions, sprinkle thickly with breadcrumbs mixed with a quarter their quantity of brown sugar, stick the fat side with cloves in diagonal rows an inch apart, return the ham to the oven and brown a rich golden color. Slip a paper frill on the knuckles, garnish with lemon, and serve on a bed of parsley, with hot horseradish sauce.

Baked Ham, Westphalian Style—Wash a 12-pound smoked ham and soak over night in cold water to cover. Drain; put in a stock pot, cover with cold water and bring to the boiling point. Simmer three hours or until tender. Peel off the skin, place in a dripping pan, spread half-inch thick with brown sugar, add 1 cup of garlic vinegar and bake in a hot oven

three-quarters of an hour, basting every 10 minutes. Spread with another layer of sugar, stick with cloves one inch apart, reduce the heat and cook slowly, without basting, for 25 minutes. Serve hot the first time, and later cold, thinly sliced, with whipped cream, horseradish sauce.

Baked Spiced Ham, Alabama Style—Place a 15-pound ham in cold water to cover and soak over night. Wash, scrub, and trim off inedible parts. Set over a trivet in a boiler, and cover with boiling water. Mix four cups of brown sugar, one large sliced onion, one red Chili pepper pod, one tablespoon each of whole cloves, allspice, and cassia buds, and two thinly sliced lemons, discarding the seeds. Add the mixture to the water in the boiler. Cover and cook slowly 2½ hours. Remove from the boiler, peel off the rind, and put the ham in a dripping pan, fat side up. Bake slowly 2½ hours, basting with 1 cup of garlic vinegar (using a tablespoon) a little at a time until all is used; then baste with dripping in the pan for 30 minutes before removing from the oven. Sprinkle the fat side with equal measures of brown sugar and fine bread-crumbs, stick with cloves, and brown richly.

Boiled Ham a la McLeomore—Mix 3 cups of brown sugar, 1 large sliced onion, 1 red pepper pod, 1 tablespoon of cloves, 1 tablespoon of allspice, and 2 lemons thinly sliced. Wash and scrape a 15-pound ham, and place on a trivet in a boiler or kettle. Cover with boiling water, and add the ingredients in the order given. Bring to the boiling point, and cook 30 minutes; then reduce the flame and let simmer 5 hours. Let the ham cool in the water in which it was cooked. Drain from the liquor, remove the skin and trim off all ragged portions. Sprinkle the fat side with brown sugar, mixed with buttered crumbs; stick with cloves, and place in the oven to brown delicately.

The Story of the Chimneypiece

In medieval times there was no such thing as a chimneypiece. Previous to the Twelfth Century people warmed their houses by building open fires on a hearth in the center of their vast rooms or by lighting braziers; the smoke from these fires had to find its way out through a small hole in the roof, and, as a result, the great halls of the nobles must have been choked with smoke as are the windowless huts of primitive peoples today. In the great hall at Enshurst Place, the Kentish home of Sir Philip Sidney, there is a splendid example of Fourteenth Century methods of heating—a small round raised place in the center of the vast hall being heated with logs and there being no visible means of escape for the smoke.

When the need was felt for a projecting hood to be built over a fireplace to catch the smoke, the chimneypiece or mantelpiece came into existence, and for a number of centuries the chimneypiece was a conspicuous and decorative feature of the room. The earliest chimneypiece known is in an ancient building, known as the King's House, at Southampton, England; it is believed to belong to the first part of the Twelfth Century and it shows "Norman shafts in the joints carrying the segmental arch." Gradually the fireplaces were built wider and various sorts of flat or segmental arches were brought into use as support. In the Fourteenth Century the chimney piece had grown to sufficient width to allow the members of the family to sit on either side of the fire on the hearth. Great timbers then were employed to support the hood. Such fireplaces had become architectural features of the period, as are those to be seen at Haddon Hall, for instance, or that in the great hall of the Palais des Comtes at Poitiers. This last-mentioned fireplace is almost 30 feet wide, "having two intermediate supports to carry the hood; the stone flues are carried up between the tracery of an immense window above. In the early Renaissance style, the chimneypiece of the Palais de Justice at Bruges is a magnificent example; the upper portion, carved in oak, extends the whole width of the room, with statues of nearly life size of Charles V and others of the royal family of Spain." The finest work done in the early Renaissance period in France is said to be found in the chimneypieces with their infinite and beautiful variety of design.

Chimneypieces now tended to become simpler, as in the early Seven-

teenth Century, when Inigo Jones introduced into England the pure Italian style of chimneypieces, sometimes only consisting of a simple mantelpiece and shelf, with the upper part of the chimney breast paneled to match the wood work in the rest of the room. In many mantelpieces the shelf was omitted, as in those at Hampton Court palace. In the Eighteenth Century architects were influenced by the French style and figure sculpture was popular; a panel was formed in the woodwork above the mantel, leaving a fitting space in which to hang the family's most treasured portrait. In the late Eighteenth Century the wooden Adam mantels came in, and these were decorated with ornaments which were cast in molds.

As nowadays we do not need to depend upon the fireplace for warmth, it has become smaller and less decorative; but the fireplace still is an important feature of the home. What can give a more delightful welcome to the visitor than a roaring, glowing, cheering open log fire?

The "Scattergood"

HOLDERS FOR
PASTE MUCILAGE
PASTILAGE LIQUID GLUE
INK



Keep Contents Clean and Fresh for Months. Always ready for instant use without effort or glass on the bottom. **H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.** Printers, Manufacturing Stationers 1722-28 W. Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour makes the most satisfactory and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes. Booklet of Recipes FREE. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

FLORIDA FRUIT DIRECT TO YOU We Ship Everywhere PALACE MARKET 521 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

Annual Sale

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Furs

20% Reductions

On the Entire Stock

391 Fifth Avenue

New York

THE HOME FORUM

No Cause for Sorrow

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE insistence of Christian Science that there is no cause for sorrow, is compassionate in its meaning and influence, although it may, before it is understood, produce a sense of shock or even rebellion within the grief-stricken consciousness. To search for the truth underlying a statement so contrary to the experience of humanity, is to turn at once to the great First Cause, the creative Principle, whose creation includes not a single element of suffering. This inevitably shows that sorrow, the mental distress resulting from deprivation or loss, is not produced by Truth and is therefore not true. It results rather from humanity's misunderstanding of God and for that reason it is unreal, error. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 386 of Science and Health, "If a Christian Scientist had said, while you were laboring under the influence of the belief of grief, 'Your sorrow is without cause,' you would not have understood him, although the correctness of the assertion might afterwards be proved to you. So, when our friends pass from our sight and we lament, that lamentation is needless and causeless. We shall perceive this to be true when we grow into the understanding of Life, and know that there is no death."

The human mind, which may give slight attention to spiritual realities in happy days, often turns in its time of despair to seek whatever spiritual aid it may find. Because of this inclination to turn to Spirit in hours of affliction, the human mind, in its perverse way, attributes to sorrow itself a virtue which it does not possess. The real benefit which arises out of such experience is the spiritualization of thought that may be gained; but with spirituality sorrow has really no connection. The spiritual peace and comfort which, when sought, flow into consciousness in periods of stress, is qualitatively akin to the understanding of Truth which enabled Jesus of Nazareth to recall from death the

young man of Nain, Jairus' daughter, and Lazarus of Bethany, thus to give positive proof of the causelessness of sorrow. When the human mind in its helplessness turns to Spirit for aid, it loses in this very act something of its mortality. For this reason, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 66 of Science and Health, "Sorrow has its reward. It never leaves us where it found us. The furnace separates the gold from the dross that the precious metal may be graven with the image of God."

The prophet's description of the Messiah as "a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief," was inspired by his perception that when one should come who would manifest and demonstrate the Christ, that one would intimately associated with humanity's sorrow, because the human mind, in its desolation, is convinced of its need and is more willing to receive the help of the Christ, than is the human mind while material conditions still seem pleasant to it, and, therefore, sufficient. But the one who should manifest the Christ or Truth could not assume the griefs of mortality as realities. Sorrow would impinge upon such a one only to be destroyed. Matthew tells how Jesus of Nazareth fulfilled the characterization of "a man of sorrows." "He cast out the spirits with his word, and healed all that were sick: That it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses."

The human mind admits readily enough that there remained no cause for sorrow in those instances where sickness was replaced by health, and the presence of those who had died was restored. But to look only to this outward or personal reason for the cessation of sorrow, regards merely the secondary purpose of Jesus' demonstrations. The primary of his teaching and his illustrations in the healing of sin, disease, and death, was to show the entire unreality of the supposed

life and mind in matter, which supposition embraces all the elements and possibilities of sorrow. To perceive the whole import of his word and work, was to penetrate to spiritual realities and thus to destroy the elemental causes of grief. The mission of the Christ included, and still includes, the healing of sorrow in specific instances through comforting spiritual assurances; but more, vastly more, than this, the mission of Truth has ever been to destroy the entire imposition of carnal mind as the cause of any effect whatsoever. Mrs. Eddy perceived this infinite purpose of Jesus the Christ when she wrote on page 52 of Science and Health, "The man of sorrows' best understood the nothingness of material life and intelligence, and the mighty actuality of all-inclusive God, good. These were the two cardinal points of Mind-healing, or Christian Science, which armed him with Love."

The sorrow which results from the passing of loved ones, is but an acute manifestation of humanity's fundamental sorrow of belief in life apart from God. In this belief inheres all the latent grief of mankind. As this material belief is displaced by spiritual understanding of Life, a true subjective state of consciousness is reached which cannot be dignified as sorrow because Spirit imparts to spiritual consciousness no element of error. This true consciousness of Life therefore destroys the secondary causes of sorrow as found in sin and disease by first overcoming the false mortal mind of which these conditions are primarily subjective states.

Or, to express this metaphysical fact the other way, sin, disease, and death, the component parts of sorrow, are unreal manifestations of an unreal mind. The spiritualization of consciousness must, then, inevitably diminish, and finally, fully prevent, these manifestations. This change of consciousness also enables the one who is suffering from sorrows already manifested, to see that sorrow that has been, is as unreal as future sorrows that shall be prevented by an increasing understanding of God. The elimination of sin, disease, and death, and therefore of past or present sorrow, is, in Christian Science, only a question of progressive understanding of God and of Christ, the ideal man. Jesus of Nazareth, who was besieged by all the sorrows of the world, said, "These things I have spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." It is the pure conception of the Christ, Truth, and this alone, that enables one in the seeming presence of sorrow to know its unreality and to become conscious of Life as supersensible joy.

The Wheelwright

The stalwart wheelwright hews the maples tall
Which ring and echo as his axe-blows fall.
Upon the bank his ordered woodheaps lie.
The clear, yet rippling river eddies by.

Although you sow no seed nor reap the field,
Three hundred farms to you their harvest yield.
On others falls the toil. They reap and sow,
Yet sheaves and stocks your barns and bins o'erflow.

Work; each truly worthy man is loth
To eat the bread of idleness and sloth.

In translating the above Chinese poem, written about two thousand years B. C., Mr. C. F. R. Allen says that the "trees" are T'an trees, which

name is applied to several kinds of hardwood timber. Others have translated it "sandal," but the sandal tree is not a native of China. "Maple" seems to him the best interpretation.

The Song of the Partridge

The sun has touched the mountain's crest,
The partridge rises from her nest.
And, down the hillside tripping fast,
Greets all the flowers as she goes past.

I breakfast on my roof at morn.
When to my ear her voice is borne—
When, swaying from the mountain-side,
She chirps her song in all her pride.
—From Armenian Legends and Poems
illustrated and compiled by Zebelle C. Boyajian.

Fields and Hawthorne

James T. Fields, friend of Hawthorne, speaks intimately of the great writer in his book, "Yesterdays With Authors." We read:

"I saw Hawthorne when he was about thirty-five years old. He had then published a collection of his sketches, the now famous 'Twice-Told Tales.' Longfellow, ever alert for what is excellent, and eager to do a brother author's opportunity and substantial service, at once came before the public with a generous estimate of the work in the North American Review; but the choice little volume, the most promising addition to American literature that had appeared for many years, made little impression on the public mind. Discerning readers, however, recognized the supreme beauty in this new writer, and they never afterwards lost sight of him."

"In 1826 Hawthorne published a short anonymous romance called 'Fanshawe.' I once asked him about this disowned publication, and he spoke of it with great disgust, and afterwards he thus referred to the subject in a letter written to me in 1851: 'You make an inquiry about some supposed former publication of mine: I cannot be sworn to make correct answers as to all the literary or other follies of my nonage; and I earnestly recommend you not to brush away the dust that may have gathered over them. Whatever might do me credit you may be pretty sure I should be ready enough to bring forward. Anything else it is our mutual interest to conceal; and so far from assisting your researches in that direction, I especially enjoin it on you, my dear friend, not to read any unacknowledged page that you may suppose to be mine.'"

"When Mr. George Bancroft, then Collector of the Port of Boston, appointed Hawthorne weigher and gauger in the custom-house, he did a wise thing, for no public officer ever performed his disagreeable duties better than our romancer. Here is a tattered little official document signed by Hawthorne when he was watching over the interests of the country; it certifies his attendance at the unloading of a brig, then lying at Long Wharf in Boston. I keep this precious relic side by side with one of a similar custom-house character, signed Robert Burns."

"I came to know Hawthorne very intimately after the Whigs displaced the Democratic romancer from office. In my ardent desire to have him retained in the public service, his salary at that time being his sole dependence—not foreseeing that his with-

drawal from that sort of employment would be the best thing for American letters that could possibly happen—I called, in his behalf, on several influential politicians of the day, and well remember the rebuffs I received in my enthusiasm for the author of the 'Twice-Told Tales.' One pompous little gentleman in authority, after hearing my appeal, quite astounded me by his ignorance of the claims of a literary man on his country. 'Yes, yes,' he sarcastically croaked . . . 'I see through it all, I see through it; this Hawthorne is one of them 'ere visionists, and we don't want no such a man as him round.' So the 'visionist' was not allowed to remain in office, and the country was better served by him in another way."

The Imaginary Voyage

I dreamed of Greece whilst yet in
boyhood's prime; . . .
'Tis vain—no more translate me
Homer's lays—
I was a Greek—Pythagoras spake
well—
At Athens born, in Pericles' proud
days,
I stood by Socrates within his cell;
I praised the marvels Phidias' hand
supplied;
Iliuss' flowering borders charmed
mine eye;
I woke the bees upon Hymettus'
side; . . .
Away! the bark prepares her sail to
bend;
Safe o'er thy bosom, Ocean, let me
fly!
At the Piræus let my Muse de-
scend!

Then onward, pilot, prithee, onward
go,
Where morning dawns so brightly
on the view!
Those waves what are they? what that
rock-bound land?
What brilliant soil, that yonder I
desire?
—Béranger (Tr. from the French
by William Young).

Fruitless Labor

Two men have labored fruitlessly
and exerted themselves to no purpose.
One is the man who has gained wealth
without enjoying it; the other he who
has acquired knowledge but has failed
to practice it.—Sadi (Tr. by Yusef B.
Mirza).

The Bull Inn, in the High Street, Rochester

Readers of the "Pickwick Papers" will recall that the first day's journey of "The Corresponding Society of the Pickwick Club," brought Mr. Pickwick and his companions to the Bull Inn, in the High Street, at Rochester. It was to the Bull Inn that the loquacious stranger, Alfred Jingle, Esq., was invited to dine with the Pickwickians, and at the Bull Inn that Mr. Jingle, having been duly fed, was fitted out for the ball by Mr. Tracy Tupman, in the purloined clothes of Mr. Winkle.

"Winkle's bedroom is inside mine," said Mr. Tupman; "I couldn't make him understand what I wanted if I woke him now, but I know he has a dress suit in a carpet bag; and supposing you were it to the ball, and took it off when we returned, I could replace it without troubling him at all about the matter."

"Capital," said the stranger, "famous plan. . . ."

"Mr. Tupman rang the bell, purchased the tickets, and ordered chamber-candlesticks. In another quarter of an hour, the stranger was completely arrayed in a full suit of Mr. Nathaniel Winkle's."

They ascended the staircase lead-

ing to the ballroom of the Bull Inn. "It was a long room with crimson-covered benches, and wax candles in glass chandeliers. The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den, and quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three sets of dancers. Two card tables were made up in the adjoining card-room, and two pairs of old ladies and a corresponding number of stout gentlemen were executing whist therein."

"The finale concluded, the dancers promenaded the room, and Mr. Tupman and his companion stationed themselves in a corner to observe the company."

"Sir Thomas Clubber, Lady Clubber, and the Miss Clubbers!" shouted the man at the door in a stentorian voice. A great sensation was created throughout the room by the entrance of a tall gentleman in a blue coat and bright buttons, a large lady in blue satin, and two young ladies on a similar scale, in fashionably-made dresses of the same hue.

"Commissioner—head of the yard—great man—remarkably great man," whispered the stranger in Mr. Tupman's ear, as the charitable committee ushered Sir Thomas Clubber and

family to the top of the room. The Honorable Wilmot Snipe, and other distinguished gentlemen crowded to render homage to the Miss Clubbers; and Sir Thomas Clubber stood bolt upright, and looked majestically over his black neckerchief at the assembled company.

"Mr. Smithie, Mrs. Smithie, and the Misses Smithie," was the next announcement.

"Mr. Smithie bowed deferentially to Sir Thomas Clubber; and Sir Thomas Clubber acknowledged the salute with conscious condescension. Lady Clubber took a telescope view of Mrs. Smithie and family, through her eyeglass, and Mrs. Smithie stared in her turn at Mrs. Somebody Else whose husband was not in the dockyard at all."

"Colonel Bulder, Mrs. Colonel Bulder, and Miss Bulder," were the next arrivals.

"Miss Bulder was warmly welcomed by the Miss Clubbers; the greeting between Mrs. Colonel Bulder and Lady Clubber was of the most affectionate description; Colonel Bulder and Sir Thomas Clubber exchanged snuff-boxes, and looked very much like a pair of Alexander Selkies—"Monarchs of all they surveyed."

Madrid and the Prado

"In one particular Madrid is unique among capitals," John Hay writes in "Castilian Days." "It has no suburbs. It lies in a desolate table-land in the windy waste of New Castle"; on the north is the Guadarrama, "and on every other side the tawny landscape stretches away in dwarfish hills and shallow ravines barren of shrub or tree, until distance fuses the vast steppes into one drab plain, which melts in the hazy verge of the warm horizon. There are no villages sprinkled in the environs to lure the Madrileños out of their walls for a holiday. Those delicious picnics that break with such enchanting freshness and variety the steady course of life in other capitals, cannot here exist. No Parisian loves la bonne ville so much that he does not call those the happiest days on which he deserts her for a row at Asnières, a donkey-ride at Englebert, or a bird-like dinner in the vast chestnuts of Sceaux. 'There is only one Kaiserstadt,' sings the loyal Karl of Vienna, but he shakes the dust of the Graben from his feet on holiday mornings, and makes his merry pilgrimage to the lordly Schoenbrunn or the heartsome Dornbach, or the wooded eyrie of the Kahlenberg. What would whitebait be if not eaten at Greenwich? What would life be in the great cities without the knowledge that just outside, an hour away from the toll and dust and struggle of this money-getting world, there are green fields, and whispering forests, and verdurous nooks of breezy shadow by the side of brooks where the white pebbles shine through the mottled stream—where you find great pined pantries under your hands, and catch

the black beady eyes of orioles watching you from the thickets, and through the lush leafage over you see patches of sky flecked with thin clouds that sail so lazily you cannot be sure if the blue or the white is moving. Existence without these luxuries would be very much like life in Madrid."

"Yet it is not so dismal as it might seem. The Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein, the cheeriest moralist who ever occupied a throne, announces just before the curtain falls, 'Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime, il faut aimer ce qu'on a.' But how much easier to love what you have when you never imagined anything better! The bulk of the good people of Madrid have never left their native city. . . . The indolent incuriousness of the Spaniard accepts the utter isolation of his city as rather an advantage. It saves him the trouble of making up his mind where to go. 'Vamonos al Prado!' or, as Browning says:

"Let's to the Prado and make the most of time."

"The people of Madrid take more solid comfort in their promenade than any I know. This is one of the inestimable benefits conferred upon them by those wise and liberal free-thinkers, Charles III and Aranda. . . . They reduced the hideous waste land on the east side of the city to a breathing space for future generations, turning the meadow into a promenade, and the hill into the Buen Retiro. The people growled terribly at the time, as they did at nearly everything this premature liberal Government did for them. The wise King once wittily

said: 'My people are like bad children, that kick the shins of their nurse whenever their faces are washed.'"

"But they soon became reconciled to their Prado."

"The polite world takes its stately promenade in the winter afternoons in the northern prolongation of the real Prado, called in the official courtier style 'Las delicias de Isabel Segunda,' but in common speech the Castilian Fountain, or Castellana, to save time."

"After Easter Monday the Castellana is left to its own devices for the summer. With the warm, long days of May and June, the evening walk in the Salon begins. Europe affords no scene more original and characteristic. The whole city meets in this starlit drawing room. It is a vast evening party al fresco, stretching from the Alcalá to the Course of San Geronimo."

Morning

Now morning from her Orient chambers came
And her first footsteps touch'd a verdant hill:
Crowning its lawny crest with amber flame,
Silvering the untainted gushes of its rill.
Which, pure from mossy beds, did down distill.
And after parting beds of simple flowers,
By many streams a little lake did fill.
Which round its marge reflected woven bowers,
And, in its middle space, a sky that never lowers.

—John Keats.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Back Bay Post Office Station
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "The Herald of Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 60 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Post Office District

Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months, \$3.65; three months, \$1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 2 cents.

Outside Boston Post Office District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$8.00; six months, \$4.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms through the world.

For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

Southern Bureau, Room 503, Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1333 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 1100 First National Bank Building, Post and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

In North to other America Countries

Up to 10 pages, 1 cent 2 cents

Up to 25 pages, 2 cents 3 cents

Up to 50 pages, 3 cents 4 cents

Readers of the Monitor who may wish to purchase this newspaper regularly at a particular newsstand, and find themselves unable to procure a copy, are requested to give notice immediately to the Publishing Society stating the time, day and place.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1917.

EDITORIALS

The Allies' Reply

THE request of the Central Powers addressed, through the neutral governments of Holland, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States, to the whole body of the Allies, and constituting in itself a request for the institution of peace pourparlers, has now been answered by the ten nations, which form the Allied group, in identical terms. The answer is as direct, as complete, and as uncompromising as any person with any knowledge at all of public opinion in the countries concerned might have anticipated. The foolish people who imagine that the voice of the Honorable Bertrand Russell is the voice of England, and who unintentionally endeavor to create bad blood between the two great branches of the English-speaking people, by smuggling the communications of Tooley Street across the Atlantic for presentation to Mr. Wilson, may be surprised at all this, but everyone else will realize that the inevitable reply has been made to the Central Powers proposing peace as conquerors.

There was as a matter of fact one flaw, so fatal as to seem almost intentional in the proposal of the Central Powers. It was this demand to be regarded as offering peace as victors. The world in a general way may still be unable to see the influence of sea-power upon war, a section of it may still imagine that the voyages of the "Deutschland" represent something effective, but in the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballhausplatz there are no such delusions. The Central Powers, it is true, occupy, at the present moment, nearly all Belgium and a part of Northern France; they have overrun Serbia and most of Rumania; and have set up a new principality in the conquered territory of Poland. But there is another side to all this. To begin with Russia is in occupation of a very considerable amount of Austrian territory in Galicia and the Bukovina; Italy has seized strong and dominating strategic positions in Austrian territory, both in the Trentino and in Kustenland; the Russians have penetrated Armenia, and are in possession of Trebizond; whilst the British have pushed up the Tigris, and are threatening Baghdad. In addition to this the suzerainty of Turkey over Cyprus and Egypt, with its corresponding annual tribute, has been revoked; the independence of Arabia, including the Holy Places, has been proclaimed; whilst a great allied army is in virtual possession of a base extending from Valona, on the Adriatic, to Salonika, on the Aegean. Furthermore the German Colonial Empire in East, West, and Central Africa has disappeared, whilst the same fate has overtaken it in the islands of the Pacific, and on the shores of the Yellow Sea. Nor is this all. The flags of the Central Powers have been swept from the oceans. Their merchantmen have either been captured, or are laid up in their own or neutral ports, whilst for two and a half years their export trade and their import trade has ceased to be. In such circumstances, therefore, for the Central Powers to propose to negotiate as victors is, to say the very least of it, absurd.

As a consequence this is the exact line the Allies have taken in their reply. They have not hesitated to denounce the offer of the Central Powers as insincere on the ground that amongst others the proposal is based "on the 'war-map' of Europe alone, which represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation, and not the real strength of the belligerents." That objection is surely unquestionably sound. The Allies do not represent a coalition of defeated nations; indeed, in their own eyes, they represent an ever-increasingly powerful and inevitably victorious combination. As for the war map of Europe, its frontiers are ones which the Central Powers may find it ever increasingly difficult to maintain, whilst as for the changes in the war maps of Africa, Asia, and the Oceans, they are ones which the Central Powers may find it increasingly difficult to reverse, and the reason for this is contained in the simple phrase sea-power. It is a phrase which Admiral Mahan strove, in a series of brilliant volumes, to make clear to that ubiquitously heedless person, the man in the street, and which, even now that its meaning is being demonstrated before his eyes, he still seems to find considerable difficulty in assimilating.

In addition, however, to this well or ill founded consciousness of material strength, the Allies' reply displays a great reserve of moral determination, fired by what, in their note, they define as "a series of new crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against their own countries, and violations of neutrality." It must, long ago, have been obvious to any thinking person that such acts as the invasion of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, or the deportation of civilians, was bound to produce passions which one day would bar the road to peace. Now, if the Central Powers are really serious, that day has dawned. The widows of the men who sank in the Lusitania are a greater incentive to British deafness to peace arguments than the power of the British fleet; the ruins of Louvain, the military executions, and finally the deportations, so far from crushing the courage of Belgium have inspired its King and its army to fight to the very end; the bombardment of Rheims cathedral, and again the deportations have filled the French people with a determination to recover Alsace-Lorraine, far more deep-seated than that which, for forty-four years, draped in black the figure of the city of Strasbourg seated amidst her peers in the Place de la Concorde. Whilst, though not much may be being said, no one is forgetting the massacre of the Armenian nation, and the Turk who is of the Central Alliance.

In such circumstances the Allies do not attempt to disguise their opinion that the Central Powers cannot be serious in their peace proposals, since they do not believe that they are either prepared to grant or have reached a

position where they are compelled to grant, the only terms which they know will be acceptable. Those terms have been defined again and again, and they are now once more set out in the latest note. They are not terms which victorious powers, such as the Central Powers insist they are, can be expected to accept, for they are summed up in the words, "legitimate reparation, guarantees, and safeguards for the future." These are the terms of powers which intend, if they can, to conclude peace as victors.

Finally the Allies plainly intimate their inability to accept the word of a power which has attacked a small nation whose integrity it was pledged to defend, and which dismissed its own treaty as a scrap of paper. At this very minute, they insist, two and a half years after the German Chancellor publicly admitted in the Reichstag that the invasion of Belgium constituted a violation of the law of nations, and pledged himself to repair the deed, Germany is, in one and the same moment, proposing peace to the world, and deporting Belgian citizens to reduce them to slavery.

These are conditions unfortunately which cannot be denied, and they make not for peace but for war.

First Chief Carranza's Answer

IT is definitely known that First Chief Carranza's reply to the United States protocol, containing terms upon which his troops shall be withdrawn from Mexico, has been received by the Washington Government, and it is definitely known that the reply contains something less than 1000 words, but nothing is definitely known with regard to the nature of the document, although conjecture is abundant. A belief is current, based upon this conjecture, to the effect that General Carranza is soliciting modification of the terms. He has not, it is thought, accepted the conditions which it is desired to impose upon the de facto Government, lest he might thereby arouse resentment in his own country, and he has not rejected them lest he might arouse resentment in the United States. This is fairly typical of the position in which the First Chief has frequently been placed.

Now, as always, he is between two fires. Whatever his desire may be personally, however much he may wish to accede to the requests or demands of Washington, he must always remember that there is a large and powerful element in his own country, and even in his own party, that is deep-set in its antagonism to outside interference in Mexican affairs.

One of the provisions in the protocol to which General Carranza has been asked to consent carries with it the implication that the United States may legitimately make terms upon which it shall agree to evacuation. The de facto Government is not prepared to admit that occupation by the United States of Mexican territory was justifiable in the first instance, or that any subsequent occurrence could make it so. From the beginning of the present negotiations General Carranza has insisted that the withdrawal of the troops should be unconditional. He is required by the protocol to garrison the territory evacuated by the United States troops. To this he very likely objects on the ground that, admitting the right of the United States to ask it, circumstances are such that he is compelled to make use of his available troops in other quarters.

The fact of greatest value in the whole situation is the evident disposition of the First Chief to meet the United States on every possible point, and to reason with the Washington authorities when he is unable to go as far as they would have him. Assuming that the United States Government is as reasonably and as kindly disposed, there should be no serious disagreement, now or at any future time, on the question of Mexican settlement.

Lights Out at San Diego

THE Panama-California International Exposition, successor to the San Diego Panama-California International Exposition of 1915, which had been open to the public from the beginning of 1916, was brought to a close with appropriate ceremonies last midnight. Regarded as a single enterprise, the exhibition was the most extended of the kind in history. In its first year it was forced to compete with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and greatly to its disadvantage, of course. For this reason the enterprising people of San Diego decided to continue it for another year, in confident anticipation of a paying attendance. The number of paid admissions in 1916 is placed at 2,250,000, and falls short of the number in 1915 by about 25,000. At the close of the first year, after all bills had been paid, a profit of \$40,000 was shown. As many of the original charges were wiped out in this period it is probable that the receipts have been much greater than the expenditures during the second twelve months.

The San Diego Exposition has been generally pronounced one of the most beautiful, novel, and attractive creations of its character that the world has known. The whole architectural scheme was intended to picture and idealize Spanish colonial achievement in building and in exterior and interior decoration. The structures, great and small, were designed after the Moorish and Spanish Colonial types, some of the more important structures touching the Alhambra style of architecture, adobe rather than stucco, as in some previous and contemporary enterprises, being the material used for veneering the walls. The color effects were charming. All of the attractive features of the fair were preserved and displayed throughout the second year, confirming not only the reputation of the Southern California climate, but the durability of the building material and the permanency of the natural and native pigments employed so lavishly in decoration.

Visitors almost invariably came away from the San Diego Exposition regretting that distance prevented the great mass of the American people from feasting their eyes upon its perspectives and its vistas.

San Diego is entitled to compliment and congratulation; its exposition was a brave undertaking, and it goes down to history as a successful achievement.

Mr. Pickwick's Birthday

MR. PICKWICK is eighty years old. Like a great number, a very great number of other famous Englishmen, the exact day of his birth is uncertain, but some time between April 1836 and November 1837, the great Cockney was, in the portentous phraseology of the minor biographers, ushered into the world by a Sairey Gamp in the person of a printer's foreman. Mr. Pickwick has thus filled the space of years allotted, in the most erroneous way, to man by the Psalmist, but, what is very much more to the point, he is as much a boy at eighty as ever Methuselah was, and there is no reason to anticipate a shorter life for him than that enjoyed by the patriarch. Because of all this the world is today wishing Mr. Pickwick many happy returns of the day, for Mr. Pickwick's friends are to be found all the world over.

Like many another great family the Pickwicks took their name from a town, or rather in their case, from a village, Pickwick in Wiltshire. Who the original Pickwick was history does not afford any information, beyond the fact that he was a foundling picked up in the village, and named after it. In due course, however, one of his descendants, a certain Moses Pickwick settled in Bath, where he became a proprietor of stage coaches. So it came about that on emerging from the travelers' room, at the White Horse Cellar, to enter the Bath coach, Mr. Samuel Pickwick first saw the name of this man after whom he had, unknowingly to himself, been christened. It was Mr. Weller who made the discovery, and there and then drew his master's attention to the outrage—Moses Pickwick painted in large letters, in gold, on the coach-door. "Not content with writin' up Pickwick," he indignantly exclaimed, "they puts 'Moses' afore it, vich I call addin' insult to injury, as the parrot said ven they not only took him from his native land, but made him talk the English langwidge arterwards." After delivering himself of which sentiment, Mr. Weller demanded, "Ain't nobody to be whopped for takin' this here liberty?"

Mr. Pickwick's trip to Bath was only one of the many trips which made the famous romance the last great story of the road. The literary ancestors of Samuel Pickwick and Samuel Weller are not of one country or of one age, but they number amongst them those renowned figures Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, and Sir Hudibras and Ralpho. There is much more to it, must, however, be admitted of Don Quixote than of Sir Hudibras in Mr. Pickwick, whilst both Sancho and Ralpho lack the brilliancy, finish, and moral stamina of Mr. Weller. Nevertheless there is a certain similarity between Don Quixote's famous onslaught upon the windmill, and Mr. Pickwick's disastrous attempt to warn the mistress of the thirty young lady boarders at Westgate House, on the outskirts of the ancient town of Bury St. Edmunds, of the machinations of Mr. Charles Fitz-Marshall, just as there is a glimmer of resemblance in Mr. Pickwick's unfortunate experience in the pound to the equally unpleasant experience of Sir Hudibras in the stocks. The fact is Mr. Pickwick is a sort of cockney Odysseus, having for his wander-land that quaint old England of the post-chaise and the posting-house, which existed in the days before the railway.

Much of this old England still remains, despite the eighty years which have intervened. You may still find the court in Gray's Inn where Mr. Perker had his chambers, and the dismal street in the Borough where Mrs. Raddle let lodgings to Mr. Bob Sawyer, just as you may dine in the identical room, in the Bull, at Rochester, where Dr. Slammer came face to face with Mr. Jingle, or wander down the village street, past the Leather Bottle, at Cobham, where Mr. Pickwick discovered the stone with the remarkable inscription, which later subjected him to the vulgar calumnies of that contemptible Aldgate haberdasher, Mr. Blotton. These, of course, are only a few of the spots to which the pilgrim, "in a Pickwickian sense," may direct his feet.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Pickwick was not a great traveler, if traveling is to be estimated by mere mileage. It is to be suspected, indeed, that in one particular he closely resembled Queen Elizabeth, who although accommodated, on paper with a bed, at one time or another, in nearly every great house in England, in reality was never once, more than one hundred and twenty-five miles from the place of her birth. The resolution of the Club thinking him for his learned paper entitled "Speculations on the source of the Hampstead Pond, with some Observations on the Theory of Tittlebats," does not even hint that he had at this moment carried his researches further than the suburbs of Hornsey and Highgate on the north of London, or those of Camberwell and Brixton to the south, whilst we know that he finally settled at Dulwich, itself only a few miles from London, and at that time a picturesque village. The intermediate years of his life have been carefully recorded, with the faithfulness and minuteness of a Boswell, by Mr. Charles Dickens, the novelist. Mr. Pickwick's longest journeys, then, were to Bath, Bristol, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmunds. These, we imagine, would not have entitled him to membership at the Travellers' Club, but they were fraught with many well known and surprising adventures. It was at Ipswich, for instance, that there occurred the mystery of the tasseled night-cap, which he succeeded in assuming in the bedroom he had entered in mistake. How Mr. Pickwick found his night-cap in another person's room has long been an enigma to the commentators; and it has, indeed, been more than once assumed that this particular passage must necessarily be a gloss maliciously inserted in the original text.

The fact is that there is no end to all that might be written about Mr. Pickwick's vagaries. A veritable literature has, indeed, grown up around him, for all the world as if he were as real as Dr. Johnson or Mr. Browning, indeed, to a large section of the reading public he is very much more real than either of them. The story, however, which, perhaps, above all others shows the grip he took on the England of his day, a grip which has been steadily maintained, is one told by Carlyle himself. Carlyle always insisted on describing Dickens' work as nonsense, but it was a nonsense he found time assidu-

ously to read. The story of Pickwick, however, which he tells with keen delight, is one of the early days when the life of that great man was being issued in monthly parts. A certain clergyman had been visiting a parishioner, whom he deemed in need of his services. The good man having, as he thought, fulfilled his mission, left the room, closing the door behind him. When, to his intense amusement, mingled with some consternation, he distinctly heard the recipient of his counsel remark contentedly, "Well, thank goodness, Pickwick will be out in ten days, anyway!"

Notes and Comments

IT WAS obviously time that somebody, somewhere, somehow should have been discovered to have resigned. Ever since the formation of the present British Cabinet, when the papers nominated every British statesman they could think of, with the solitary exception of Mr. Balfour, for the Foreign Office, there has been a manifest lack of intelligent anticipation. It is quite true that it was Mr. Balfour who went to the Foreign Office, and not any of the other gentlemen, not even Lord Northcliffe. Perhaps that was why a certain London paper inquired, with such delicate humor and such exquisite taste, when Mr. Balfour was going to Greenwich Hospital. In such circumstances what could the nominators of Lord Northcliffe do, but arrange for the withdrawal of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice from the British Embassy, in Washington?

UNFORTUNATELY for these papers they have not discovered that Lord Northcliffe is not Prime Minister. It is very distressing, of course, to discover that Lord Northcliffe has not approved of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and to be led to conclude that he has told these papers, in the United States, what he could do, an' if he list. However there are some other things Lord Northcliffe does not approve of that go on, and we have a suspicion that one of them is his being made ridiculous, even if his admirers have no objection to it on their own account.

THEN, again, it is a splendid idea to say that the State Department has received, in absolute confidence, the German peace terms. Of course the State Department having received in absolute confidence the German peace terms, went out after the reporters just to let them know. That is the way of State Departments—when they are run by newspapers? Most people, however, could make a shrewder guess who told the newspapers.

AN EXAMPLE of specialized effort—in instruction which is worthy of emulation by other universities is the course of lectures, arranged at Harvard for the Police Department of Cambridge, Mass., at the request of Mayor Rockwood. To be sure, the subjects cover a narrow range, of interest chiefly to those who follow this vocation. There are, however, other trades, businesses, and professions which might appreciate instruction.

IN BOSTON, intoxicated men are not to be permitted to ride on street cars. But men under the influence of liquor may possibly gain access to those vehicles, and they may not develop a degree of offensiveness until the car is under way. In that event, the problem will become one of ejection, and it will be the duty of the conductor to enforce the rule. But the person to be ejected may be a more powerful man than the person charged with the duty of ejecting him. In such cases, the civic spirit of other masculine occupants of the car is to be tested. The rule in question is intended for the protection particularly of women and children, and a street-car conductor who loyally undertakes to enforce it should not have to appeal for help.

SOMEBODY has recently compiled a list of twelve nuisances in which are included the man who walks on the wrong side of the sidewalk, the woman who doesn't take her place in a waiting line, the man who stands in the way of others, and the woman who searches a bottomless handbag for a nickel rather than break a dime. The compiler seems to have forgotten, or to have become reconciled to, the boy who whistles, and to the girl who wants to let the whole car know what he said to her and what she said to him.

"PLAYING 'possum" is an expression which was heard oftener in the West and South a generation ago than it is today, but the truth behind it is exemplified in the case of a young man of Oak Mills, Kan., who caught a 'possum one night not long ago. After bagging the animal, he saw another, and pursued and caught it, but when he returned the first one had disappeared. A little farther along he saw a third 'possum, and, satisfied this time as to the safety of his second catch, he pursued the third and caught it. In the mean time, however, the second had vanished. After this he saw other 'possums, but he held tight to his latest captive. A 'possum in the bag, veritably, is worth three in the woods.

PHILADELPHIA is about to follow the example of some other cities by building a hotel for workingmen. This is one way of teaching the keepers of cheap but unsatisfactory boarding houses that they cannot impose on their patrons indefinitely. On the other hand, many of the cheap but unsatisfactory boarding houses might be made better if patrons always paid their bills regularly.

TALKING about that future, and not very distant, time when it is expected that aeroplanes will be as commonly in use as motor cars, the statement of President Hawley, of the Aero Club of America, that a majority of the 19,000,000 young men in the United States, if a vote were taken, would express a desire to "aviate," is not without interest. But why confine the opportunity for expression on this subject to young men, or to men at all? It seems that in this field, as in others, experience has shown that the less one deals in limitation the better. The one place in the world where there appears to be plenty of room for all, at the present time, is in the air.